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On Page 72 See Our Useful Premium.

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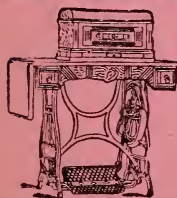
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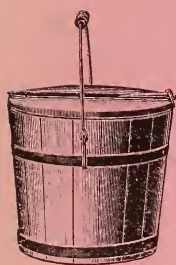
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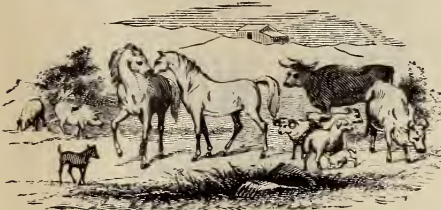
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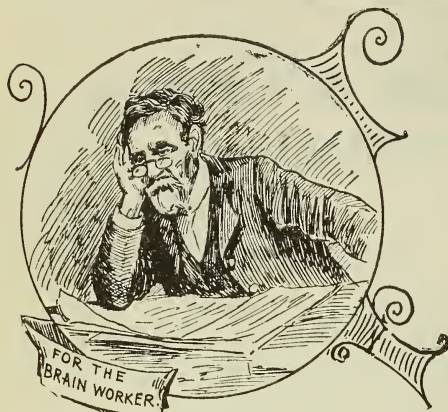
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"All who have bought ANTI-FAG from us are well pleased with results obtained from its use; it is therefore a good seller because it gives satisfaction." So write Messrs. R. J. Hester & Co., of Elizabethtown, N. C.

Messrs. J. W. Estes & Co., at Radient, Va., say their customers "Think there is nothing like ANTI-FAG; because it relieves Headache immediately."

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Stylish.



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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, May 1896.

No. 5

A GIRL.

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She can proffer a solution
For each problem that besets the modern
brain.

She can punish old Beethoven,
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Till the neighbors file petitions and com-
plain.

She can paint a crimson cowboy,
Or a purple-madder plowboy
That you do not comprehend, but must ad-
mire.

And in exercise athletic,
It is really quite pathetic
To behold the young men round her droop
and tire,


She is up in mathematics,
Engineering, hydrostatics,
In debate with her for quarter you will beg.
She has every trait that's charming,
With an intellect alarming ;
Yet she cannot, oh, she cannot, fry an egg !

—Washington Star.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MAY 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.



THE month of flowers — can we make it a month in which the flowers of prosperity shall blossom for us? Let us look over our farms and consider what shall be the work to bring us the most of comfort, the most of peace, the most of real happiness.

We hear constant remarks and read many paragraphs in papers and magazines commenting on the necessity of economy for farmers. We have seldom taken any notice of these in our journal, because we have always thought that economy was a virtue to be practiced by all classes; but when the distinction is made that farmers should especially be economical, while all other classes are justified in being as extravagant as their hearts may desire, we feel that there is an insult conveyed in the very suggestion of economy for the farmer. We have long felt that those, who are so free with their advice to farmers to practice economy, are the very ones who are making their extravagant living by skillfully defrauding the farmers of what should be the honest harvest of their toil.

These monthly articles, commencing with the January number of this year, have shown that the great cause of complaint over hard times by the farmer should be placed upon a false education as to the proper management of farm work; not upon the lack of economy on the part of the farmers so far as their per-

sonal expenditures are concerned. The only lack of economy on their part is following out the idea that the purchase of artificial fertilizers will take the place of intelligent farm work. This has been taught them in every shape, and by every agency until they actually believe it, and spend recklessly for counterfeit manures, instead of bringing up by honorable work the inexhaustible energies which are buried in every field on every farm. We are now almost ready to believe that it would have been a blessing, if the chemical analysis of soils, and plants, and the common manufacture of these artificial fertilizers had never been brought to the knowledge of the farmers. Thus far the effect has been disastrous to all who have been touched with this scientific venom so artfully taught them by those who thrive richly upon the farmers' credulity, where the word "science" is a password to their imposition.

But May has come, and with it the revival of nature, and the good promises of harvest, the results of the farmers' labor. We again suggest that each one should consider what shall bring to us, to our families and our homes, the most of comfort, the most of peace, and the most of happiness. We should all live for this end. Life is not worth the having unless we have this object before us. It is folly to plan out our work with any other purpose. It is the very height of selfishness to throw aside this idea and substitute any other in its place. One's own home and the comfort, peace and happiness of

family and home make up the first and greatest duty of life. All the disinterested virtues are clustered around this work; and this duty well performed will reach out its tendrils and enfold the highest and the most humble of human excellencies. Without this no element of human character is of the least value; for unless this is the spur for action, the noblest of motives is lacking. Let all our work, then, be centred upon this purpose.

First of all let us raise on our farms what we need in our homes—let there be an abundance of provision made on every farm for all the necessities of the home life: Food, in every department of vegetable, of fruit, of flesh that may contribute to bodily health and comfort; beauty, in all those neat surroundings which inspire the highest mental delight, in administering to that subtle element expressed by the love of flowers, and in awakening in the soul a moral elevation that naturally springs from kind consideration for every living entity—plant, bird or beast—with which we are brought in contact.

Then let us raise on our farms some crop or crops for market, by which we may supply those necessities of home, which are not to be had directly from our land. And here, let us speak out what we mean plainly: From these crops the home should be the first thing to be considered, and the obligation should be good clothing, comfortable furniture, opportunities of improvement as in musical instruments, ministering to refined taste as in pictures, and all educational advantages. These things should be supplemented by a reasonable provision for the accidents of life and the

emergencies of the future. After these are made, the surplus, if any there chances to be, may take whatever course may contribute to personal gratification or the happiness of others.

Herein then is our lesson for the month of May. The farmer's life should unfold in beauty and power through the endeavor to bring as nearly as possible perfection in the great work here outlined.

THE BENCH SHOW.

Some notable dogs were on exhibit at the Bench Show recently held in Baltimore, at the Cyclorama Building. The St. Bernard of Mr. Thomas J. Sheubrook carried everything before it, and the owner refused an offer of \$800 for the dog. The show was a successful one in every respect and the "Day Nursery" will receive in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. as the proceeds were to be devoted to this charity.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sometime since the fine Jersey herd of Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, of Catonsville, was examined for this disease and nine of his fine cows were killed. Recently his herd has again been examined and nineteen more have had to be killed, making twenty-eight in all. Dr. Thom has long stood high as the possessor of extra fine Jersey stock, and we feel that it is a great misfortune that this disease has invaded his premises. The laws in other States have been made quite strict for the extermination of this disease; for it has been thought by very many that the milk from affected cows transmits the tendency to the disease to infants who use it, and that consumption among

human beings may be traced largely to this source. It is well known that a very large percentage of deaths among us are tuberculous and every precaution should be taken to shield the race from infection. The application of "tuberculin" as a test has many very strong advocates, while many others have discarded its use and denounced its effect as injurious upon healthy cows. We hope experts may arise with sufficient experience to exterminate the disease; meanwhile milk thoroughly cooked may be used with a certainty of no injurious effects upon the user.

For The Maryland Farmer.

A FEW WORDS FOR OUR HORSESHOERS.

DR. J. BARTON, V.S.

I should like to suggest to all persons not intimately acquainted with the process of shoeing horses, not to dictate; but to clearly point out what defect they wish remedied, and leave the choice of the shoe to the smith; and they must not be hard and blame the man, if the first attempt does not altogether succeed. Let him try again, and eventually he will find out what kind of a shoe each horse will travel in best. Constant practice gives them a facility of thus judging by external signs the probable depth of a secretion of horn to drive the nails without injury to the sensible foot. The fact being, that with regard to horse flesh, the owners have the choice of two evils either of driving their horses unshod over our hard concrete, rough cobble stones, &c., or of protecting them by means of a "piece of iron," and many persons turn their attention to the framing of the shoe. Some take out a patent for particular shoes, which are to cure all diseases; but which in the end are found

to aggravate the evils they are desired to remedy. The little piece of "iron" is beaten and battered about into a variety of shapes, is pierced and punched, hoping to make it change its nature; but, nevertheless, it is found to remain iron, and so long as it is esteemed desirable to have horses shod; we must put up with the evils attendant upon the metal, for the sake of enjoying the advantage which it can bestow. Among those evils, is the severe battering upon hard roads, rendered yet more severe by the interposition of an unyielding substance like to "iron." Then the pace the poor animal is driven; —(and every step is upon "iron,") and the wonder ought to be, not that a foot should occasionally give way, but that any part of the frame should be able to stand that treatment. Now we have to weigh properly, the treatment the horse receives "within the stable." Here he stands often for days together, cramped up in a narrow stall, where he cannot turn round, and very seldom is it wide enough for him to lie upon his side, and stretch out his limbs. Here he stands with "iron" upon his feet, on dry hard planks. Nor is this all. Blood for its circulation requires muscular action. It ascends against gravity, but what assistance can the circulation have, when the poor animal must stand motionless for so long a time together.

In the stall he must be content to breathe and feed, but in all other respects the nearer he approaches to the inanimate the better, despite the teaching of physiology; which instructs us that the horse was intended for constant motion.

Beneath the horny box (the hoof), which covers the foot, is a network of veins, which unlike the majority of vessels in the living frame, have no valves

The blood within these veins has to ascend against gravity, but has no machinery to assist it in its course. Now, if the horse were free, he would walk about and would be very seldom tranquil; he must move to nip the grass to exist.

By this kind of motion, a pumping action would be established, which would employ the external vessels beneath the horn of the foot, and the blood would be driven from the vessels under the hoof, and into those above it, with a force which of itself would render assistance needless, and it is these alternate states leading to this result, which prove that the horse was designed to be in constant motion.

After knowing this, and also perceiving how man treats this noblest of servants; can it be wondered at that the feet give way, when thrown out of use and totally perverted. Does it require that we should always blame the smith, or reproach the shoe, as the primary, or even the exciting cause of the injuries to the feet? It occurs many times in the stables of men who have had education enough to teach them better, and wealth enough to enable them to provide proper lodgings, that a great majority of horses are injured.

Do not be seduced into patronising every newly invented shoe, under the pretence that it will prevent the horn from contracting. Horn is unorganized; it has within itself no power of dilation, of contraction, of reparation or of union; it is without arteries, veins, or nerves; it is wholly devoid of life, or sensibility. Then how can such a substance contract? It is secreted like the human nail; it can be cut away, but the horse does not flinch, and can be even burned, and the animal remains uncon-

scious; it is purely a secretion; it is shaped like the fleshy parts within, which secrete the substance.

The gradual dilation of the horn may give reason for the vascular current of the internal parts; and this remedied by nailing the shoe on the outside, around the toe, and keeping the inside half of the shoe within the limits of the horny wall.

There have been writers who have offered their respective opinions on the shoeing of horses, with various degrees of ability; but I am convinced that no man can give such a regular systematical form as the operative smith can take for his guide, in order to suit all the differently shaped feet, which necessarily occur among a number of horses.

It is very difficult to find even two horses whose feet are alike, in shape and make. There are several scientific horse-shoers in Washington and each one has different methods of making and putting on shoes. The greatest point to be achieved in my mind, is to have the foot perfectly level, and use the rasp only, do away with the knife entirely, and by no means or persuasion allow a hot shoe to be put on the foot, to soften the horn. I cannot with propriety lay before the public a system that can ever be wholly acted upon; I shall, therefore, conclude by remarking that, as many horses have tender feet, and some parts of the foot are more tender than others, from corns, bruises, &c., it is the province of the operative artist to give ease to such parts which are better calculated to support it. All careful men who are interested in their work will strive to do so, and those men who scamp their work, and are only looking for their weekly pay, must be classed as unworthy of patronage, and are cruel to the poor dumb beast.

This reminds me of a few lines I came across the other day, and I think it will not do harm to repeat them here:—

“A man of kindness to his beast is kind.
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.
Remember, He who made thee, also formed
the brute;

Who gave thee speech and reason, also
made him mute.

He can't complain, but God's allseeing eye
Observes thy cruelty. He hears his cry.

He was ordained to be thy slave and
drudge.”

Washington, D. C.

For the Maryland Farmer.

WATER-MELONS.

What they Feed on and How to Fertilize them.

BY H. J. PATTERSON,

Chemist, Md. Expt. Station.

The growing of water-melons for market has, in common with the growing of many other vegetables, received a great impetus in many sections because of the facility and cheapness of transportation to distant markets. Again, the constantly increasing consumption for this class of vegetables has caused all sections to devote a larger area than formerly to this crop. With melons as with all crops the successful growing depends not only upon the soil and the climate but requires proper artificial fertilization in order to bring the fruit to perfection and to hasten maturity. In order to fertilize a plant with some degree of intelligence it is always well to consider what the plant feeds upon, and then by taking this data in connection with the general characteristic of the soil commonly devoted to the crop, we can, in a measure, get at what it is necessary to apply in fertilization.

As up to this time there has been but

little or no data of this character for the water-melon, I have made a partial analysis of the different parts of the fruit and vine with the following results:

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF FRUIT AND PLANT OF THE
WATER-MELON.

	*FRUIT.			†PLANT.	
	Flesh (1094)	Rind (1098)	Seed (1097)	Vine (1095)	Root (1096)
Water	94.24	93.94	63.86	83.68	78.15
Total Dry Substance	5.76	4.06	36.14	16.32	21.85
Organic matter	5.063	3.673	34.36	10.22	16.48
Mineral matter	0.697	0.387	1.78	6.10	5.37
Pure ash	1.87	1.18
Phosphoric acid	0.052	0.038	0.385	0.073	0.078
Potash	0.283	0.170	0.470	0.325	0.097
Lime (Ca. O)	0.024	0.028	trace	0.345	0.064
Nitrogen	0.157	0.082	1.052	0.361	0.251

* 2 water-melons, and 4 roots 300 grms.
† 4 average vines (7454 grms.)

The melons and vines used for these analyses were of the variety known as “Kolb's Gem.” The usual distance for planting (10 ft. by 10 ft.) gives 435 vines per acre. Now calculating upon the basis that each vine will yield on the average two melons of twenty-seven pounds each, one acre will produce 23,490 pounds of fruit; and from the above figures leave upon the ground 1866 pounds of vine and root.

The fruit is divided as follows: 51½ per cent. is flesh or the pink edible portion, 46 per cent. is refuse and 24 per cent. of the total weight is seeds. From each acre planted to melons the fruit will remove and the vine will use the following amount of the essential plant foods:

	Fruit.	Vine.	Total.
Nitrogen.....	44 lbs	7 lbs.	51 lbs.
Potash	55 „	6 „	61 „
Phosphoric acid...	13 „	2 „	15 „
Lime	6 „	6 „	12 „

From these figures we see that an average melon crop needs quite considerable food and *feeds relatively heavily upon potash and nitrogen* and lightly upon phosphoric acid.

The food removed by a melon crop is more than is used by a crop of 10 tons of tomatoes and about as much as removed by 1½ tons of clover hay.

How Shall We Fertilize for Melons ?

This is the practical question that comes home to the grower. Every one knows that melons can be grown successfully with plenty of stable manure and especially with hog manure. In using this class of fertilizer it is generally considered about an average dressing to apply about 5 tons per acre, and on examination and calculation we find that 5 tons of these manures contain the following amounts of plant foods.

	Mixed Stable Manure. Moderately rotted.	Hog Manure.
Nitrogen... ..	50 lbs.	45 lbs.
Potash	53 „	60 „
Phosphoric acid	26 „	19 „
Lime.....	70 „	8 „

On comparing the amounts of plant foods as used by a crop of water-melons and furnished by the average application of farm manure, it will be seen that the agreement is surprisingly close. From these facts would it not then be rational to endeavor to furnish about these same proportions of the essential plant foods in applying a commercial fertilizer ? Surely it would seem so. To supply these foods by means of commercial fertilizers it would be necessary to apply

the following ingredients and respective quantities per acre.

Muriate of potash	125 lbs.
Nitrate of soda	100 „
Tankage	400 „

Total.....625 lbs.

These ingredients would supply the food in a readily available condition and in such form as can be recommended for such crops. The nitrogen would be furnished in two forms ; the nitrate being very soluble would give the young plant a quick start and the organic nitrogen would become available gradually.

In soils that are deficient in organic matter, and so situated that it is impossible to get stable manure at reasonable prices if at all, it would be well to seed the land that is to be put in melons to crimson clover the July to September preceding. Apply the muriate of potash with the addition of 100 or 200 lbs. per acre of dissolved rook to the clover, then turn the clover under the following spring and apply only the mineral and organic nitrogen to the melon crop. By following such a method it will be possible to grow melons at many places where it is impossible to get stable manure, or by the combination of a commercial fertilizer of the above composition with the stable manure, it will be necessary to apply so much manure to each hill, and even when manure is plentiful it would prove a profitable practice to make an additional application of such a commercial fertilizer.

A Man to be Envied.

The farmer out of debt with an assured income sufficient for his wants, and able to enjoy the comforts and luxuries

the farm furnishes so abundantly, is of all men the most to be envied. Right here the young farmer needs a word of caution, for so great is the power of habit that many farmers go on practising a too close economy after the necessity for it is passed. There is no more pitiable sight than a man with abundant means working every day as hard as the man whose family is dependent on his wages for their daily bread, through the days of feeble old age, until finally the worn-out body drops into the grave. We should determine beforehand that we will not do this, that we will take care of our bodies and lighten our labors when the necessity for constant toil is over, for it is only by watchfulness and care that we shall be able to enjoy a comfortable old age.—JOHN GOULD.

For the Maryland Farmer.

HOW TO PREVENT PLUM ROT.

BY C. K. M'QUARRIE.

During the last few years plum orchards throughout the South have been yielding very poor returns to their owners; the trees looked thrifty and healthy and always made good growth of wood, and generally set their fruit in abundance, but somehow the fruit never got beyond the ripening stage when it begun rotting and always fell off before coming to maturity. We have been trying spraying with various formulas but seemingly to little effect. The Curculio which always used to be considered the bane of plum orchards can be completely got rid of by spraying with London purple at the proper stage of the fruits growth, but this rot was what seemed to be incurable, and a good many have dug up their plum trees and replaced them with something else. Now on studying

this matter and examining the native plum trees scattered all over this country, we find that the native plum tree always grows in the vicinity of hardwood timbers, as the decaying leaves provide it with potash that it could not get unless in the neighborhood of that kind of timber, and that gives us a key to treat our Japan plums, and in fact all our domestic plums to a liberal supply of potash fertilizing, and by so doing we can bring our trees to such a thrifty state that will prevent all this rotting of the fruit; the great trouble with us all was that we treated the peach and plum exactly alike both in cultivation and fertilization. Now any one who studies the matter will see that the two are very different; the wood of the plum is a good deal harder than that of the peach, which is another proof of its need of more potash and the growing habit of the plum is also different in that its roots always seek to the surface of the soil, giving us proof number two that they are looking for decayed leaves to supply potash. We very seldom find any rotting fruit on the pure native plum just for this very reason that their roots get all this potash that nature supplies. In cultivating our plum orchards we have always to do very shallow plowing, particularly if we don't plow often, as if we cultivate as deep as for the peach we get among the roots and break quite a number of them, and in the Marianna type all those broken roots are apt to grow and make quite a nuisance by having quite a lot of young trees growing all over the orchard. The Japan variety don't grow as readily from broken roots and that in itself is a great point in their favor, but from the very start we have got to be careful as to our mode of treatment; but if during the first year

of the trees existence in the orchard we keep the cultivator going often we compel the growing roots to grow deeper and keep well down from the surface. By following this plan and liberal treatment of potash from the very beginning, we get a thrifty tree with hardwood that will never disappoint us in producing a good crop of sound and perfect fruit. Regarding the kind of potash to use, I am in favor of sulphate every time, as the sulphate always gives a better looking and sweeter fruit. The muriate is perhaps the cheapest source of potash on the market just now, but the chlorine in it is against giving us good looking fruit in plum or peach. I always use what is called double manure salts and is guaranteed to contain forty-eight to fifty-two per cent sulphate of potash. These strong potash salts are very disagreeable to be handled by the naked hand, I always use a small water dipper with a handle to it and it saves the hands a good deal and you can scatter just as well as by hand after getting used to it, just find out how much your dipper holds and work accordingly; mine holds a good half pound and I always give a three year old plum six dippers full, or three pounds; of course if I miss a year in getting a crop, I only give half the allowance next year, this should be applied in the fall if possible. If the orchard is on level land and not apt to wash during heavy winter rains, the best way is by scattering broadcast and plowing it in along with the season's growth of whatever the soil produced; then again if the land is rolling and apt to wash it is not advisable to plow the land in the fall; in that case I would work in the potash with an ordinary five tooth cultivator, or if very sandy a har-

row would do it. By applying in the fall the potash is busy all winter feeding the roots preparatory to next season's fruit crop. There is one other point that we all go wrong on and that is not pruning sufficiently. The trees that I have trimmed the closest are the trees that have given the most and the best fruit. Last year the plums in this section rotted very badly, I know I did not lose one per cent. from that cause, and lay it all to the heavy potash treatment and close pruning, and what I really lost was from a tree that got no potash as my supply gave out before getting to it when I was doing the rest, and other matters pressing I forgot all about the neglect until the fruit began to rot and drop off and then I was too late for that season, but that was an object lesson to me of the benefits of potash. In a word, if we want a plum tree, we must use potash with no stingy hand, and keep the sprayer going, and then we may rest assured of being well repaid for time and expense. If we neglect these two essentials we cannot expect anything but disappointment.

De Funiak Springs, Fla.

From Calf to Cow.

Quite as many calves are spoiled for dairy purposes by over-feeding as by being fed too little; for if a calf is left too fleshy, it acquires a tendency to continue so. It should be fed on new milk alone for two or three weeks, when skimmed milk should be substituted. If the calf is at grass no other food will be required. Until the calf is two months old the milk should be warmed to about ninety degrees, and should always be fed from a clean pail. Winter calves should be kept warm and dry and given a little fine

hay as soon as they will take it, or at about four weeks of age. They may have ground oats or wheat in limited quantities, always to be fed dry. Calves should be weaned from milk soon after they are four months old. No grain should be fed after the heifers are well started unless their pasturage or hay supply is of inferior quality, when it may be supplemented with bran or oatmeal.

Dairy Feeding,

Good dairy feeding says the Cable is mixed feeding or the feeding of a variety of suitable grains and forage. Corn meal is a very valuable element in the ration and one of the cheapest, and the milk and butter produced by it rank among the best. As it is a very concentrated food, and is liable to pack in the stomach, it should be diffused with a coarser and less concentrated meal, there being nothing better for this purpose than bran. It has the advantage of being rich in protein. Oats furnish probably the most nearly balanced single food that is grown on the farm. The cow takes to it as naturally as the horse. In some years prices are such that it is not apt to be economical if used as a considerable portion of the ration, but when the price is quite low it should be largely used in milk production. It is very rich in protein. Coarse forage must of course be used, for the cow is a ruminating animal, and must have a sufficient quantity of roughness to keep up rumination. An essential in the case of all forage feed for milk production is that it be sweet and well cured. Clover hay is a very valuable and even necessary addition to the forage ration when the latter is composed largely of corn

fodder. The hay of other legumes, such as pea vines, alfalfa, and the like, also go well with corn fodder, or with fodder in the favorite dairy form of silage. Good timothy hay and hay of mixed grasses are also extensively used, but are hardly to be compared in point of economy with corn fodder and silage. The dairyman must have a good mastery of a number of points connected with his business, beginning with the breeding, proper care of the herd, the care and management of milk, its manufacture into butter, and the feeding of the cows for the production of milk. The feeding problem, it is safe to say, is certainly not the least important. The question of feeding should be studied by the dairyman with this idea of its importance constantly in mind.

Care of Pigs.

During the first three day's of the pig's life he requires close attendance. A failure to give this attendance usually results in the death of one or more of the youngsters. If the board be put in the pen to protect them, and not much bedding, and that of a short, fine material, be allowed the sow, little danger from "overlying" or smothering need be anticipated. The sow and pigs should be disturbed as little as possible for the first few days, but sufficient attention should be given to see that all the pigs suck, and if the stock is to be sold for breeding purposes it will often be necessary to treat the tails of the young pigs to keep them from falling off. It is generally thought that this falling off of the tails is due to cold and dampness. This is not so, as they suffer in the driest September just the same. It is a disease, but one easily combatted. We have found

washing the tails in a strong solution of boro-glycerine most effectual, but any grease, especially if it has mixed with it a little carbolic acid, will do the work. The application should be made once a day for at least three or four days.

During the first few days the pigs should be confined to the farrowing pen, or, at most, allowed to run in a small, dry lot. They will do better to be confined to the lot until they are at least three weeks old. Just as soon as the pig shows a disposition to eat he should be encouraged in so doing. A small place should be cut off from the lot, so as to allow the pigs, but not the mother, to enter, and in this little lot should be a shallow feed trough. If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from the mother, as they will, provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry, hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance of this soaked corn should be provided, but what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skim milk can be given with care, we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may be continued until weaning time, when a decided change in the feed becomes necessary. This is the most critical period of the pig's life, and on his management at this time largely depends his future usefulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not recover soon enough to give the best results, whether kept to grace the breeding herd or to fill the pork barrel.

It takes a genius to manage a pig properly at this time without milk. It certainly requires great care and a variety of good foods, at least. With ground oats and shorts, or wheat, and clover and

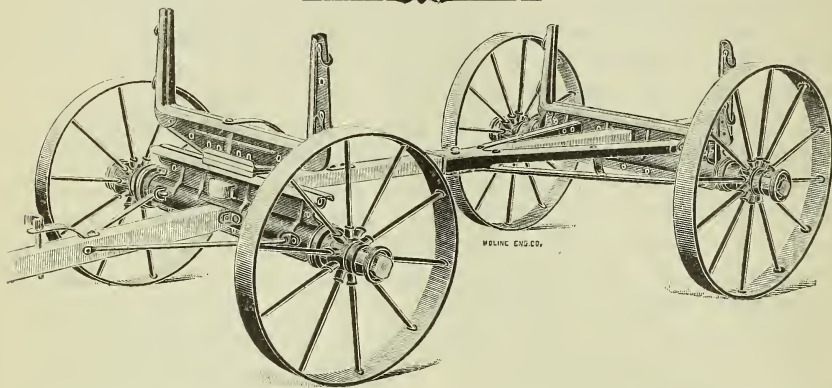
alfalfa, judiciously but freely fed, good results may be obtained, but it will be found much easier to grow good pigs if plenty of milk is obtainable. Here in Mississippi we can have red clover or alfalfa, or some similar green food for our pigs, and with this, corn meal and skim milk mixed, makes an excellent food. They should be given this in abundance. It is a mistake to suppose that a pig will get too fat on this sort of food. We must feed well if we are to get early maturity and the most profitable results. It is not wise to feed too many pigs together, not more than ten, and then only when these are about the same size and age, and when the trough is so constructed that any may eat without much interference from others. The Wood Dale cast-iron pig trough, out of which eight can eat, is the best thing we have ever used in the way of a trough. These troughs are easy to keep clean, and whatever the sort of trough used it should be kept clean and sweet. — *Mississippi Experiment Station Bulletin.*

Blaney's Ague Mixture.

Few medicinal preparations have wrought more benefit or received more general approval than Blaney's Ague Mixture, which has never failed to cure all cases of chills, ague, or malaria, where it has been faithfully taken according to directions; and in the severest cases, no matter of how long standing they may have been. Dr. F. W. Blaney, the proprietor and originator of this remarkably efficient medicine, which has drawn a host of testimonials from grateful convalescents, from all over the country, is one of Baltimore's skilled and experienced pharmacists. As none but fresh drugs of the purest quality are allowed to enter his establishment cor. Pratt and Gilmore St. prescriptions filled there can always be relied on for prompt and efficient action.

The source of farmyard manure is the food fed to the animals which make it, and the litter given them as bedding, or entirely in the plants which come from the soil, unless where earth or some such substance is mixed with the bedding, or with the manure when it is composted. And, as a rule, plants draw their sup-

plies of food from the soil and subsoil. It is very evident, therefore, that when food is sold from the farm, or when manure is burned or allowed to waste without applying it to the land, there is a loss of producing power in the soil equal to the amount thus sent away.



THE ALL STEEL WAGON.

The farmers implements and machinery are fast repudiating wood and becoming wholly of metal. The mowers and reapers and the hay press are in many cases without a particle of wood in their construction. And now we have the all steel wagon to follow in the regular course of progress. But will not an all steel wagon be too heavy for use? And here comes the greatest wonder of this invention. It is made on scientific principles, and while stronger than the wood, it is in reality lighter, as it can be moved with at least 25 per cent. less power. It is made throughout hollow, and therein lies all its excellencies when compared with wagons of wood, even though these wagons may be supplied with all the latest improvements of heavy steel axles and the best wooden gear that can be procured.

The hollow steel axle, as well as the steel wheels, are the inventions of Mr. Wm. P. Bettendorf, of Davenport, Iowa. They have many advantages over wood, as with care they will last almost a life time, for they grow better instead of worse from ordinary farm use. In due time moreover they will be as cheap as wood in the first outlay of money to purchase—they are of course even now vastly cheaper when the life of the wagon is taken into account.

Immense manufacturing establishments are already in operation in Davenport turning out the hollow steel axles, which lie at the basis of the whole outfit, and perfecting the entire wagon in metal. It will be gratifying to many of our readers to know more concerning this invention and they can receive an illustrated circular, if they will address The Bettendorf Axle Co., Davenport, Iowa, requesting it.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

BY ROBERT GULICK.

The introduction of this pernicious insect into the east occurred in either 1886 or 1887 on Japan plums from California. They were first disseminated as nearly as can be ascertained in the spring of 1889 by quite a number of eastern nurserymen, infested trees having been received at this place from three Maryland nurseries. In 1890 trees from one of these nurseries also received, and in 1891 a single tree from a New Jersey nursery. In 1892 a single tree from another Maryland nursery.

The spread of the insect was checked only by means of natural enemies, the *Chilocorus Bivulnerus*, or "twice stabbed lady bird," being noticed upon them. The first tree to die was one of the first received, a Ben Davis apple, closely followed by a Stayman. The tops of the Japan plums died, and the insects on these trees nearly all died, the trees retaining enough vitality to start new shoots from the trunks of the trees; only one—a Kelsey—being lost.

Attention of Maryland fruit growers was first called to this pest by Capt. R. S. Emory, of Chestertown, Maryland, at the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in 1895, and at the meeting in 1896 it was identified on twigs exhibited by me at the meeting at Denton.

As soon as the scale was identified I dug up and burned all the trees known to be infested. Later, finding it in large numbers on other trees and wishing to test some of the remedies, I applied in March a wash composed of concentrated lye or potash at the rate of 1 lb. of potash to 1 gallon of water. Recent examinations fail to show a single living insect where

this preparation was used. It also destroyed the lichens on the bark of apple trees, and I am experimenting with it as a remedy for the black knot of the quince. The final results and the effect on the trees will be told in a short time; it appears to kill the immature wood, and a half-strength solution would no doubt be as effective as a tree wash.

The scale may be easily recognized upon close examination. It is round or nearly so, and about 1-8th inch in diameter and of a grayish color; when sufficiently numerous completely covering the bark of the tree. When crushed by finger nail or knife a yellowish liquid will appear which shows the existence of healthy living insects. Every tree set within the last eight years should be examined and if infested the safest way will be to pull out the tree and burn it. It is now too late in the season to apply any remedy known to be effective.

Linkwood, Md.

Epidemic of "Staggers" Among Horses.

During the late summer and fall, in a section of Eastern North Carolina, an epidemic among horses has annually occurred, amounting to a loss each year of perhaps 10 per cent. The matter appearing of so much importance, the consulting veterinarian of the Experiment Station, Dr. E. P. Williamson, was sent to make a special examination. The following has been gleaned from his report:

The symptoms as given are sudden in their development. Sore throat, water coming through nose on attempting to drink, rapid breathing, loss of appetite, and one of three things—the animal either walks around in a circle to one side over an object in the way without

apparently seeing it ("blind staggers") or remains perfectly still, with eyes partially or completely closed without taking the slightest interest in the surroundings unless aroused ("sleepy staggers"), or dashes about furiously without regard so self, people or things ("mad staggers"). An obstinate constipation accompanies each case.

The land lies very low in this district, there being many swamps and ditches through the farms, and on each side of the road the ditches are filled with brown stagnant water. The vegetation is very rank, the dews are very heavy, and do not dry off before noon the next day. The horses have very little protection as a rule. On some farms there are no barns at all for housing stock. The animals are simply turned in a rough shed to eat, then turned out again, exposed to wind, rain and sun. Wherever they are stabled it is claimed they are never affected, as shown by the experience of one farmer, who has not lost a single case in several years. Another, who had not lost a horse in thirteen years, let his run to pasture night and day this year and lost them. Another had four pasturing; three of these he put up at night, leaving one out at all times, except at feeding. The one left out died, the other three are in good condition. Many other cases might be noted, but this is enough to show that where the animals are protected from the weather (the heavy dews, rain and wind storms, for this occurs always after a rainy, hot season), they are free from any sickness. Two animals dying from the disease were found by autopsy to have died with pneumonia (complicated with pleurisy in the first case.) The staggering gait, the sleepy half-unconsciousness, the madness are caused by the toxine

taken into the blood from the diseased lung tissue, or from want of reoxygenation of the blood; the brain is not properly fed, animals being affected according to individual disposition. The suggestion would be to provide better stables and take more care of the horses. Keep animals in stable at night if at no other time. Animals already affected should be given a bolus or a drench of Barbadoes aloes one ounce, calomel dr. 1. If this remains inactive sixteen hours, follow with 1 quart raw linseed oil. Every three hours should be given 4 oz. acetate of ammonia, 2 dr. nitrate of potash, 2 oz. sweet spirits of nitre in drench. Food should be restricted to gruel, bran mash or something easily digested. About three or four buckets of drinking water should be given a day.—*Bulletin N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.*

For the Maryland Farmer,

CURING TOBACCO.

BY J. H. PATTERSON,
Chemist, Md. Expt. Station.

In response to the inquiry of your subscriber in Texas, as to methods of curing tobacco, I would offer the following:

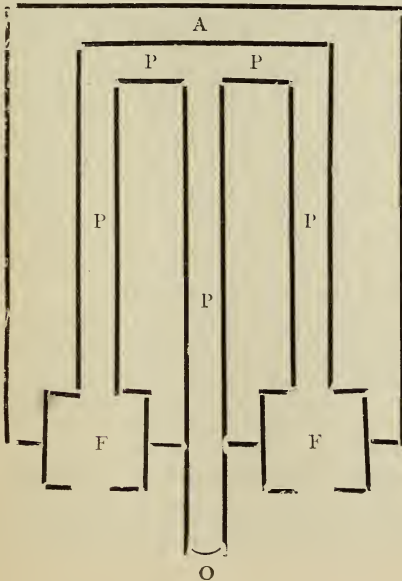
There are three methods commonly in vogue for performing this operation, described briefly as follows:

1. *Air Curing.* This method consists in hanging the tobacco in sheds or barns, which have more or less circulation of air, and allowing it to dry and cure as rapidly as possibly in the manner which the natural conditions of the atmosphere permit.

2. *Open Fire Curing.* This process consists in building wood fires on the floor of the tobacco house for maintaining the proper temperatures. The house is closed up tightly and the smoke passes up among the tobacco, passing out through the cracks, or sometimes through

small openings in the roof made for that purpose. The houses are generally built of logs and most of them covered with roofs of straw. The tobacco produced by that process is generally of a bright color, but the smell of smoke which it acquires in the curing holds persistently to it, thus decreasing its value.

3. *Flue Curing.* The method most commonly practiced in the southern part of Virginia and in North Carolina is to cure by means of flues. These consist of small ovens of brick, 5 or 6 feet long, 18 inches wide and 15 inches high. The heat from the ovens is conducted around the outer edges of the barn in sheet iron pipes, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, the pipe resting on the ground. The pipes from the two ovens are connected by means of a T and brought to the front of the barn and run outside so as to conduct all the smoke outside. The barns are generally built of logs and the chinks closed with mud. Small openings are left in the roof for ventilation.



The above figure represents the arrangement of the flues in the barn. FF are the furnaces or ovens which should be 15x18x72 inches for the ordinary sized barn. P.P.P.P.P. is the sheet-iron pipe, which should be 10 or 12 inches in diameter. At A the pipe is connected by a T from which point the pipe is carried up at an angle so as to pass out of a hole near the top of the door; this gives sufficient draught.

The ordinary size of the barns are 20 ft. square and 20 feet high to the square or plate.

4. *Flue Curing.*—“*Snow System.*” The Snow system consists in pulling the leaves from the stalks as they ripen and curing them separately. This system can be used in the ordinary log barn, though Captain Snow has also modeled a frame barn that is better adapted to the purpose.

In some sections all three methods are practiced, but generally but one method will be found to prevail in a given section. The natural average condition of the atmosphere, as to heat and moisture, at harvest time will have much to do with determining which method should be adopted. In localities where the harvesting falls at a season when the days are warm and the humidity relatively high, and at a season when there is but little damp foggy weather, air curing can be relied upon with a reasonable degree of certainty, but even then it would be well to have some means of heating the house to help out should undesirable weather prevail.

One step in advance in many sections, especially in this locality, toward partially avoiding the unfavorable weather conditions of the curing season would be to plant the crop earlier so as to com-

mence harvesting and curing in August and thus have the tobacco well advanced before the foggy, wet weather usually begins.

In order to plant earlier than is now generally practiced, the planter will have to adopt means for pushing his plants forward and overcoming the uncertainty of the insect—"fly"—ravages to which they are now subject. This can be cheaply and effectually accomplished by the following method :

Modern Method of Making Plant Bed.

Make and sow your beds after the usual manner. Surround the bed immediately after sowing the seed by a board frame about eight inches high, and stretch over it a cheese cloth covering, securing it by tacking it along the sides. The cheese cloth will protect the plants somewhat from the sudden and severe changes of the weather, making them develop more rapidly and also will shut out and give thorough protection from the "fly" beetle which so commonly kills all the plants. Cheese cloth will last longer and be more effectual if dipped in linseed oil, wrung out and dried. It can be bought already oiled for three or four cents a yard. After the plants have gotten a thorough start and the danger of the "fly" is passed, uncover the plants for a few hours during the middle of each day so as to make them hardier before transplanting to the field.

Curing is a Fermentation, not a Drying Process.

Curing tobacco is, properly speaking, a *fermentation* process and not as commonly supposed a *drying* process. From our general knowledge of fermentation processes we know that in order to develop them with facility we must maintain a certain degree of temperature and

moisture. Consequently, if the best conditions for the development of any ferment is to be maintained with regularity, it is necessary to adopt artificial means for attaining and regulating the essentials of heat and moisture, and not rely upon natural circumstances. The curing or fermentation of tobacco is no exception to this general rule, and we find that in order to produce desirable results with a certainty artificial heat must be used. The curing of tobacco by artificial heat is by no means a new idea or a new practice. We find to-day that most of the finer qualities of tobaccos grown in the United States are cured by means of artificial heat.

A cause of failure in flue-curing has been in supposing that the method should always produce a bright yellow tobacco and aiming to produce such a color without stopping to inquire whether other conditions are favorable and conducive to such results.

The fact is that certain soils are not naturally adapted to bright colored tobaccos. This is the fact with the heavy clay soils. When tobacco is grown on such a soil, and the flue-curing process is to be used, it would be to the advantage of the planter to cure it to the brown or red color rather than yellow. *Tobacco can be flue-cured brown or red just as well as yellow*; it simply requires a variation of time and temperature.

Another cause of failure in flue-curing has been due to the fact that no attention was paid to the humidity of the air of the barn during the curing process, when the fact is that humidity is just as essential to good results as temperature.

In the matter of curing every farmer will have to determine to a certain ex-

tent what method is best adapted to his crop and his conditions, but in every case it will be necessary to adopt measures of extreme care in the cultivation, harvesting, handling, curing, stripping, assorting, and packing, and not follow the careless negligent methods so prevalent in the tobacco sections. It would be far better for most planters to grow less and put that on the market in a prime condition rather than follow their present ruinous system.

Grading of Tobacco.

There is another very important point in which the producer often errs and yet it is *not* beyond his control, and that is in the manner of grading his tobacco. Every grade of tobacco has a special use and a specific market; consequently, the producer should see that every case or hogshead should have a uniform grade of tobacco, as to color, texture, size of leaf, etc., throughout. When the tobacco comes upon the market it is bought at a price that will allow the throwing out of a grade which does not meet the wants of the particular market for which it is purchased, even though that grade might be better than the bulk. There are to-day in all of our principal tobacco markets, dealers not only making a living, but a fortune by simply buying hogsheads of tobacco, regrading, classifying, repacking and placing them on the market in a condition so as to meet the demands of a particular market. The producers should have this profit and can have it if they will only take the proper care in grading and packing.

Points of Excellence.

Every planter should fix a standard of excellence for the kind of tobacco which he produces and aim to get a product that will meet the requirements.

The following can be considered a fair summary of the points of excellence in tobacco for all purposes :

1st. Flavor, fragrance, aroma.

2nd. Midribs and veins small in proportion to leaf, and of the same color as the leaf, the veins at right angles to the midrib.

3rd. Uniformity of color in each leaf and in all the leaves.

4th. Good burning properties, to hold fire and leave a good ash.

5th. Uniformity of size, substance and texture throughout the crop and especially throughout each cask or hogshead.

6th. Freedom from holes caused by insects, and torn or broken leaves caused by careless handling.

7th. Freedom from mildew or stem mould, from sweat or pole burn and from blistered or discolored leaves.

8th. Wrappers of all kinds should possess fineness of texture with toughness, silky yet tenacious.

9th. Export tobacco should possess perfect dryness yet have a capacity for absorbing at least 20 per cent. of its weight of water without feeling wet.

The Niagara Oil Co.

Although not an old firm, The Niagara Oil Co., whose offices are at 207-209 Commerce St., has acquired a connexion which many older firms might envy. Keeping a large stock of oils and greases, they carry a grade of oil specially adapted as a lubricant for threshers, mowers, binders and all agricultural machinery. The season draws near when such oils are required in large quantities, and our readers will do well to communicate with the Company. The success of this enterprise is due in no small degree to the good judgment and prompt and energetic business methods of Geo. W. Price, Esq., the head of the firm.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Every farmer ought to read the Maryland Farmer.

Farmers' daughters are the best kind of agricultural fairs for their sweethearts.

If you do not know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea who knows less than you do.

The farmer who fails to keep a correct account with each lot and crop, is very apt to cheat himself.

Never allow a poor article to go off your farm with your name attached, unless with a true statement of its quality.

It is stated on good authority that a dose or two of dry wheat bran has never failed in curing slobbers in horses.

It is said if you plant some palma christi or castor bean seed about where the moles are most troublesome they will disappear.

It is said if you soak seed corn in tar water in which a little copperas has been dissolved the crows will give it a wide berth.

The study of farming requires sagacity, untiring industry, a taste for it, some means and the best of appliances in every department.

Calves and yearlings that have not been so thoroughly weaned as to forget the cows, should never be allowed to run in pasture with them.

Horses that fill the requirements of trainers and road riders find a ready market and will be in greater demand for the next few years than ever before.

It has been thoroughly tested and found that one load of manure kept from the open air under cover is worth two loads that have been exposed to rain and sun.

For saddle sores. Take a little finely-powdered burnt alum, and dredge it over the surface of the diseased part three or four times a day until a dry scab is secured.

The manure of birds is richer than that of animals; as the solid and liquid excrements are mixed together, it is particularly rich in nitrogen and the phosphates. Three or four hundred weight of the man-

ure of pigeons, fowls, turkeys, etc., is of equal value with from fourteen to eighteen loads of animal manure.

A celebrated judge, who was himself a large farmer once said that he regarded "agricultural writers and papers as the benefactors of mankind generally, by helping them to get more and better provisions."

Nearly all animals become sick from improper eating. In nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases if properly administered.

In treating a sick animal, where there are no doubts in regard to the complaint, it is advisable to commence with mild treatment. When no reliable advice is to be had, simple remedies are the safest—hand rubbing, light blanketing and securing against cold or a draft of wind.

Farmers do not make enough of wood ashes as a fertilizer. Procure them even if they must be paid for. Clover and all leguminous plants supply nitrogen, but they cannot grow without a supply of potash. It is cheaper to furnish the potash, that the clover may bring the nitrogen.

Good roads benefit every one residing along their course. Good roads save horse flesh, they facilitate the transportation of the produce to market, they save your temper, they increase the value of lands, they lend attractiveness to the eye of a stranger, they increase the business and traffic of a town by its vitality in all branches of trade.

If there is sorrel, and those kinds of plants thrive, you can make up your mind that your soil is sour. If you find that grain is growing and is yellow, you can make up your mind that it is lacking in nitrogen. If your oats lop, your soil lacks in body. If your oat kernels are not large and plump and not filled out, if you cannot raise plump grain, the soil is lacking in phosphoric acid. If you have foliage and not fruit, you have an excess of nitrogen.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CREAMERIES.

As the rural districts get settled up, and as the population gets denser, the demand for corporations and co-operation becomes more and more apparent and profitable. Farmers, as a class, have not been very quick to appreciate this fact, for they have been satisfied to move along in the "good old way," until they have been forced to look things squarely in the face, the advent of the numerous labor-saving machines and implements and the facilities for rapid and cheap transportation having thoroughly opened their eyes to the fact that they must in a great measure leave the old and conform to the new, or else be badly distanced by their more enterprising neighbors.

Within the last few years creameries have been established in many sections of Maryland and the South, and are increasing rapidly throughout the country. The simplified machinery for the manufacture of good quality butter, and the well-known good results of the separator have had its effect in causing communities and individuals to labor harmoniously together in supplying the milk and producing the butter. The majority of farmers have not had the conveniences and appliances heretofore which are absolutely necessary to make high priced and desirable quality of butter. They have had the butter cows and understood how to make good butter, but never until now have they had facilities to accomplish their object. The West is far in advance of us in the creamery system, but it will not be long before the South will rival her in this industry as she is doing in almost every other. Maryland particularly is waking up to the necessity of action in the matter,

and we hear of new creameries being started in all sections of the State. Farmers are paying more attention to their cows, and are getting their lands well set in grass and every effort is being made to produce better milk and more of it. A creamery plant should be selected with great care and the field should be looked over thoroughly before purchasing the outfit. The plant should not be too large and should be located at a point easy of access to the largest number of farmers. Experienced persons should be selected to manage the creamery and absolute cleanliness should be observed. The business management should be good. If conducted on individual account the fresh milk is bought direct at the creamery at a fixed price per gallon, for a co-operative plan tickets are issued for the amount of milk brought in and the farmer participates in the profits.

Balto. County.

E.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

The benefit to be derived from Spraying Fruit Trees is now so well known that tens of thousands of farmers and fruit growers are looking for a good spray pump. It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the spray pumps manufactured by the P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., of Catskill, N. Y. We believe their pumps fully meet all the requirements, as they are made entirely of brass. The hose is guaranteed to stand pressure of 300 pounds. They warrant all pumps for three years and guarantee that each pump sold shall give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. We would suggest that parties interested in spraying write them for their illustrated catalogue and full treatise on spraying, which will be sent free.

MOLES.

In lawns and gardens moles are very destructive. It is not what they eat so much as what they destroy by burrowing under the ground in every direction. Indeed it is agreed by some that they never eat vegetable, but live only on animal food, and that this food consists of the most destructive insects. They contend that on this score the mole is much more of a benefit than an injury. Our own opinion is, that the mole does sometimes eat vegetable matter, though, perhaps, the field mice are really chargeable to most that is laid to its door. Still, if we find no harm from any of these so-called injurious insects, and do find harm from the mole, we are very apt to look for measures of mole destruction. This is how it is on our lawns. We have no insect that disturbs us here, but the upheaval by moles must not be tolerated. There are said to be ways of driving them away, and, if so, this will be the best compromise for those to follow who have not made up their minds whether the mole is to them more injurious than beneficial. A contemporary says, that smoked fish put into their holes drives them away; or rags dipped in gas tar will have the same effect. It is also said if you plant some *Palma Christi* or castor bean seed about where the moles are most troublesome they will disappear. The other class want to destroy them, and for these there are various traps on sale at the agricultural seed stores.

The maximum temperature in Balto. April 18th, was 94° the highest April record known in Maryland.

Ripans Tabules.

Advertising Pays.

Melville, Ill.,

Farmer Publishing Co.,

Mar. 25, '96.

Balto., Md.

Dear Sirs : Enclosed please find check. Business has been good this year, but not up to that of last year. My advertisement in the Maryland Farmer did fine in comparison to that of other mediums.—Yours very truly,

J. P. VISSERING.

It is very gratifying to get such testimonials as the above. Mr. Vissering is a large advertiser in agricultural papers and believes in this medium to reach the farmer. Ed.

Berkshires.

The great activity in the demand for Berkshires continues and is rapidly extending to all sections of the United States. No better evidence is needed of the wide spread and growing popularity of the Berkshire hog than the unusually large number of pedigrees filed for registry during the past three years in the office of the American Berkshire Association located at Springfield, Illinois.

Until recently the registrations filed in two or more years were published in a single volume of the American Berkshire Record containing from one to two thousand pedigrees.

The first twelve volumes of the American Berkshire Record contained an average of 1958 entries, or a grand total of 23,500 pedigrees. Volume XIII published a few years since contained four thousand pedigrees. Volume XIV and XV of more recent date closed with five thousand each and Volume XVI for the current year will contain five thousand entries.

Breeders quite generally desire to have their pedigrees appear in the latest volume published, and the near approach of the date for closing of the same will make it to their interest to send their entries in the near future to Charles F. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Illinois.

CUR STATE VETERINARIAN.

Governor Lowndes has appointed Dr. A. W. Clement to the position of State Veterinarian, in place of Dr. Ward, who has served many years in this capacity. We are pleased to be able to give the face of the new appointee, and also to add a short biographical sketch.

Dr. Clement is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Lawrence 37 years ago. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city. He then pursued a two year special course of studies introductory to medical training in Harvard College. In 1883 he graduated from the Veterinary Department of



McGill University, Montreal, Canada. For three years after graduating he taught in the University and was engaged in the inspection of export cattle and in the investigation of scab in sheep for the Canadian Government. To perfect himself more thoroughly in his chosen profession he became a student and spent two years in the Veterinary Schools and laboratories in England and on the Continent of Europe. In 1887, in the interests of the U. S. Government, he came to Baltimore, and continued in that service until the summer of 1893. His work was investigating Pleuro-pneu-

monia, hog cholera, etc., and inspecting export cattle for the port of Baltimore. He was several times elected Vice-president of the U. S. Veterinary Medical Association. As an author he has given us a first-class work on veterinary post mortem methods,—and in connexion with Prof. Welch and Prof. Osler, of the John's Hopkins University, has published several scientific articles on Veterinary subjects.

We are well pleased with the appointment of Dr. Clement, and believe it will give great satisfaction to the people of Maryland.

Harrowing the Corn Field.

Mr. D. H. Leavers, at a recent Ontario Institute, says the Prairie Farmer, reported that he had used his horse-rake for this purpose with very satisfactory results. His primary object was to gather up roots of quack grass, but it proved another case of killing two birds with one stone. Mr. S. B. Ewing, last year tried a new form of cultivator on his corn field. Realising that our ordinary scufflers went too deep, especially toward the close of the season, he constructed a triangular framework of plank; through this he drove a number of six-inch wire spikes. This gave him an implement with fine teeth four inches long. By attaching a convenient pair of handles he was able to handle it easily; naturally it is a one-horse machine. Mr. Ewing considers it a grand success. Many farmers spoke of using the cultivating attachment of their seeders for cultivating the crops. By removing the center teeth two rows can be done at once. By this plan one man is enabled to do as much as two men with two of the old-fashioned scufflers.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The deepest artesian well is at Budapest. Depth, 8,140 feet.

Total sugar consumed in 1895 was 3,899,488,000 lbs. Just about 60 lbs. for every man, woman and child.

Jefferson said of agriculture that it is the grand exchequer of the world that honors all drafts, however large.

William E. Gladstone recently expressed a strong desire to meet Li Hung Chang during the latter's European sojourn.

The first Sunday school was established by St. Charles Borromeo who has the largest statue ever made erected to his memory.

Birmingham is the greatest brass-making town in the world, and it keeps in steady employment an average of 7000 brass workers. Paris comes in a good second.

The census reports of 1895 give the statistics of population for the different States and "free cities" of the German Empire as 52,244,503 as against 49,428,470 in 1890.

The Belgian government closed the country against horse meat on Feb. 1st. 1896, in consequence of diseased meat having been shipped there from the United States.

It is said that the patterns on the finger tips are unchangeable through life, and the chance of the finger prints of two persons being alike is less than one chance in 64,000,000,000.

The smallest known species of hogs is shown at the London Zoological Gardens. Their native home is in the desert regions of Australia. The heaviest one is no larger than a muskrat.

Whalebone becomes scarcer and dearer every year. The annual product has fallen from about 1,000,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds. The price has risen from a trifle to over \$5 a pound.

Speculators in poultry are about to start a chicken ranch near San Francisco. It is to reach its full capacity in three years

when it will market annually 2,000,000 eggs and 90,000 chickens for broiling. There will be 900 hens laying for the incubators and 10,000 laying for the market.

An astronomer calculates that if the diameter of the sun is daily diminished by two feet, over 3000 years must elapse before the astronomical instruments now in use could detect the diminution.

The finest shaving brushes are manufactured from badgers' hair and "camels hair" brushes are turned out in great quantities from squirrels' tails and from the hair that grows inside the ear of the ox.

Field Marshal Yamagata's military rank is higher than that of any other foreigner who has ever visited this country. Foreign generals of various grades have been entertained here, but a Field Marshal is a novelty.

Probably the largest cider mills in the country are situated at Melrose, Conn. They have used 35,000 bushels of apples the past season. They have shipped their cider and vinegar to almost every state in the union.

All of the Central American republics are, according to El Universal of the City of Mexico, favoring an alliance of the Latin-American nations on the lines of President Diaz' recent enunciation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

The Earl of Radnor has a valuable arm-chair. It originally cost ten thousand pounds, and was presented by the city of Augsburg to the Emperor Rudolph II. of Germany about the year 1576. It is of steel and took the artist about 30 years to make. It was bought by the Earl of Radnor for 600 guineas.

In Russia edible tallow is made up in candles for home consumption, and the demand for it is very large. Where a citizen of the United States calls for beer and pretzels, the little Russian orders his vodka and candle. Between drinks of the one he will bite off chunks of the other, devouring the apparently disgusting and repulsive morsel with much gusto.

The Effect of Lime On the Hay Crop.

At the Maryland Experiment Station stone lime, at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre, was applied to a piece of land just before planting corn, two years ago. The grain in the corn crop was five and one-third bushels to the acre. The field was then seeded to wheat and then sown with clover and grass. The increase in the wheat crop was 8.5 bushels to the acre. The yield of hay in the limed field was 2,672 pounds to the acre; whilst on an unlimed field adjoining, the yield was only 1,361 pounds to the acre, this giving an increase of 1,271 pounds, or 91 per cent. The director remarks further, that from present appearances there will be a still greater difference in the yield of hay this year, as on the unlimed field weeds are rapidly taking the place of the timothy, there being no clover; whilst on the limed field there are few weeds and the sod is constantly improving.—*Southern Planter*.

How Lumpy-Jaw is Treated.

The reader may be interested in knowing how cattle affected with lumpy-jaw are treated when shipped to market. The Live Stock Report describes the treatment at the Chicago stock yards as follows: When a lumpy jaw animal is detected at the yards he is "tagged" by the inspectors. He is then weighed up to the "state board," and pending the decision of that august body calmly waits in confinement. The day of examination arrives and he undergoes the inspection of a regularly-appointed veterinary surgeon. If he is declared sound, the lump, being a mere extraneous excrescence, or in other words, an unnatural growth, loose and having no connection

whatever with the flesh of the animal apart from its hold on the inner skin, he is "passed," and may go at the same market price as other animals of equal flesh and quality. But if, on the other hand, this lump is found to be hard and immovable, so that there is evidence or danger of its affecting the meat of the animal, "condemnation proceedings" are entered against it, and the animal is at once sentenced to be tanked. For this process of disposal \$2.50 is charged. The yield of the tallow and condition of the hide largely determine what the animal is worth to the tanker. A steer that will bring \$5 net has to be a good one, while \$8 is about the limit.

Fattening Lambs.

Prof. Roberts gives the following ration in the Rural New Yorker for fattening lambs: Cornmeal should form, in connection with the other foods mentioned, one-third of the grain ration. Cornmeal, 100 pounds; wheat bran, 100 pounds; oil meal, 20 pounds; peas, 30 pounds; oats, 50 pounds. Mix and feed from one-half to one pound per day per lamb. This will do when shredded corn stalks are used, but when clover is fed there should be a greater proportion of corn, and less of oats and peas. If one feed is of shredded corn and one of clover each day, then the corn should not be increased, and the oats and peas diminished as much as when clover is fed exclusively.

Sheep do not relish wheat as well as the other grains, either whole or ground. Better feed the wheat to the chickens. The grain alone would give a nutritive ratio of one to five and five-tenths. The shredded corn fodder would widen it possibly, to one to six or one to six and

five-tenths. It would be still too narrow for fattening lambs in cold quarters; if kept in warm quarters, it would be wide enough. By substituting a little corn for a part of the highly nitrogenous food (peas and oil meal) the ration could be easily widened. A few mangels or some other succulent food would improve the ration.

Tax on Filled Cheese.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 160 to 58, passed the Grosvenor "filled-cheese" bill.

The bill requires the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$250 and the retail dealers \$12. Failure to pay such a tax imposes upon manufacturers a fine of from \$400 to \$3000, upon wholesale dealers from \$250 to \$1000, and upon retail dealers from \$40 to \$500. It also requires the branding of "filled cheese" and its sale only from original packages. The penalty for false branding is a fine of from \$50 to \$500.

The bill requires all retail dealers to post conspicuously a sign, "filled cheese sold here." In addition, it imposes a tax of one cent per pound on filled cheese, the tax to be paid by the manufacturer. Imported "filled-cheese is subjected to a duty of eight cents per pound. The act is to go into effect on the nineteenth day after its passage.

When to Buy Bees.

"It is a matter of wonderment to me," says a correspondent, "why so few farmers keep bees, when the facility with which they may be handled, and freedom from danger of stings—which no doubt used to deter many from keeping bees—

is now done away with since the invention of the bee veil or face protector, and other modern appliances which go to make up the outfit of one engaged in the keeping of bees. It is advisable to buy colonies of bees in the spring, especially for a novice, although they are generally cheaper in the autumn. But one not accustomed to them would not know whether they were in good trim to winter successfully, or would not know what to do in case they were not.

"Perfect wintering has very seldom been accomplished, yet our best beekeepers assert that it is no more difficult to winter fifty colonies of bees than a corresponding number of sheep.

"It is advisable to buy bees as near home as possible. Buy full strong colonies, and if in the spring, have them come when the apple trees are in bloom; never move them until warm weather and the blossoms are out."

Grass Mixtures for Clay Soils.

In sowing grass mixture, says John M. Jamison, in *Prairie Farmer*, two or three points are to be considered. What the grasses are to be used for and the kind of soil on which they are to be sown. The valuable pasture grasses in the middle and northern States are quite limited in number. Orchard, bluegrass and red-top are the most reliable and successful. While with these, as best for pasture and meadow, Timothy comes in for the highest place. It is seldom that a farmer has a field that he wishes to sow for pasture in which the soil is the same over the entire field. This makes it advisable to sow a mixture. While each kind may grow on all parts of the field, there will be places where some one kind will do

better than the others. Bluegrass thrives best on clay limestone soils. Orchard grass adapts itself to rich clay soils, and both of these thrive well in the shade. Redtop does well on clay soils but does best in wet places. Timothy makes its best growth in clay soils that are of a damp nature. We have grown Timothy most successfully on clay soils and black soils with clay subsoils which were so wet naturally that clovers were a failure. For short rotations it will hardly pay the farmer to sow either bluegrass, orchard grass or redtop as it takes them too long to occupy the land. Orchard grass comes on quicker, but the seeding costs too much for the farmer to sow it for a sod of two or three years. Bluegrass, orchard grass and Timothy may be sown together. The Timothy and orchard grass will come on first. The Timothy will fail first, and eventually the bluegrass will crowd out the orchard grass. Orchard grass sown alone to secure a thick sward should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. The same is true of bluegrass and redtop. The bluegrass seed sold on the market is usually of such poor quality that it makes it necessary to sow this large quantity. If sown with Timothy a less quantity of seed may be used, but it is safest to use the maximum amount. To these mixtures, probably excepting the bluegrass, may be added a light seeding of Alsike clover. If it will not smother the bluegrass, then it can be sown when the bluegrass is a part of the mixture. The Alsike will hold for a number of years, and act as a nitrogenous feeder for the grasses. Where bluegrass is not indigenous an effort should be made to establish it. Orchard grass should also

find greater favor with farmers, but the cost of seeding is against both of these.

Importance of Phosphate Manures for Fruit Culture.

Dr. Clark, of the Yorkshire College, in a lecture delivered the other evening, said he had analysed the ash of branches of apple, pear, and plum trees that had been sent to him, and he found that in no single instance was the proportion of phosphoric acid adequate. In the case of the branches decayed at the points, which had been sent from one district, there was evidence of a lack of phosphates in the soil. In many cases, farmyard manure was regarded as all-sufficient for fruit trees, as for farm and garden crops generally, but while that fertilizer has much value, it does not supply everything that is needed for a vigorous growth in the proper quantities. Therefore the skilful cultivator supplemented it with phosphate or potassic manures, according to the special need of the particular crop. In the early part of the century large quantities of bones were imported, and they were eagerly purchased by cultivators, who found that the finer they were the more quickly they acted. The coarsest bones in general use are the half-inch size, which require some time for their conversion into plant-food, and in heavy clay soils their effects would not be seen for two or three years; but this slow action was an advantage in the case of orchards, as they could be depended upon to yield supplies for a period ranging from fifteen to twenty years. In the case of new orchards formed with trees on the crab stock, a considerable proportion of half-inch or quarter-inch should be used. He had always treated

with bones, soil that was being prepared for fruit trees, and had invariably found it to give good results. In the case of trees on the English paradise stock planted in clay soil, the addition of bones would cause the fruit to color better during the fifteen years or so that they would remain in a bearing condition.

In orchards where the soil had not been treated with half or quarter-inch bones before the planting of the trees, a dressing of bone meal was most useful, except in a lime-stone soil, in which it was of no use. Nothing, he believed, causes trees to rapidly wear out so much as a lack of phosphates. He had seen Ribston Pippin apples in an exhausted condition after their fourth year of bearing fruit, entirely from this cause. When making strawberry beds, a quarter-of-a-pound of bone meal to the square yard should be raked, not dug, into the soil. It produced a better result in the case of strawberries than any other fruit. The advantage of dissolved bones or superphosphate was that if the soil lacks phosphates and no bone manure has been added before planting the fruit trees, it may now be applied as a top dressing to assist the growth during the spring and early part of the summer. Bone meal would not act until August, when the need of the stimulant would have ceased so far as this year's crop was concerned. The maximum quantity of dissolved bone that should be used for surface-dressing was three ounces to the square yard. A useful manure for the orchard was a mixture of a ton of farmyard manure and fourteen pounds of bone meal. The effects of a dressing of this mixture was to promote earlier, sturdier, and shorter jointed, and more fruitful growth. —*Agricultural Economist*.

The danger of poisoning to stock, feeding in sprayed orchards, is infinitesimal. We never hear of the slightest injury to any class of stock by eating the grass or windfalls from orchards sprayed with paris green or other poisons for insects or fungi. If instead of being pastured, the grass is allowed to grow and made into hay, it will be perfectly safe to feed it. Sheep, hens or hogs, eating the little apples that first fall off, will not be injured. If the worms are so bad as to require repeated sprayings within a day or two, it might be well to wait until the first shower before turning in stock, but this is hardly necessary. Several experiment stations have tested this matter by feeding stock and have also analyzed the grass, hay, leaves and windfalls, and have found such infinitesimal quantities of poison on them as not to injure stock. In fact, small doses of arsenic are frequently used in medicine with good results. —*American Agriculturist*.

For the Maryland Farmer,

SHALLOW AND DEEP PLOUGHING,

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

There is much contention among farmers and others as to the merits of the different systems of deep and shallow ploughing. Without discussing the question of the quality of the subsoils, as rich or poor, laying out of view the kind of crops to be raised, whether roots or cereals, and the root system of the weeds and grasses to be kept under, the purpose is to facilitate root growth, and promote the descent of moisture, or to conserve it.

Some recent experiments show that tillage below 4 inches causes the soil to dry faster. It has, also, been demonstrated that rainfall has very little, if any-

thing, to do with the rise or fall of the "ground or subsoil" water. Even the humidity of the atmosphere seems to be without influence on the amount of rainfall. Here in 1891 the rainfall in April was 1.76 inches and the atmospheric humidity 69 per cent.; in '95 precipitation 6.86 in., humidity 70 per cent. The temperature was 55° and 54° respectively. In July '91 precipitation 12.12 in., humidity 81 per cent., temperature 72°. In '93 2.20 in., 73 per cent., and 75°, but the dew point was 65° and 67°. Yet it must not be overlooked that soils are either wet, medium, or dry, just as they are sand, clay, or peaty.

Thus Mayer estimates clay soil will hold 50 per cent. of moisture; sand of 82 per cent. sand, 45.4; of 64 per cent. sand, 65.2; and peat soil 63.7 per cent. Storer has some facts with regard to the evaporation from sand under the influence of heat and wind. When the thermometer stood at 56.3°, humidity 67.5 per cent., wind 20, the evaporation was 965 grains per square meter of surface. At 62.6°, humidity 76.6 per cent., wind 14, evaporation was 1082 gr. When heat was 66.2°, humidity 76.6 per cent., wind 5, the evaporation was 915 grains. But when the heat was 67.1°, humidity 77.2 per cent., wind 4, the evaporation increased to 1093 grains.

Now our crop seasons rarely fall short of 67.3° and a humidity of 75 per cent., with a wind velocity of not far from 6.7 an hour, being over 9 in April and about 6.7 miles in June and July. Now with the thermometer at 67.0° there are but 4 grains in weight difference between a cubic foot of dry air and one of saturated air, or about 4.12 of a grain per square foot of surface if deposited in the

form of water an amount too small for computation as a factor in soil moisture but exercising a most potent one in restraining soil evaporations. With these views ploughing becomes more than a mechanical operation. We must study our soils as to their heat holding or evaporating power as well as their water holding capacity. A dry soil, it is well known, favors the deposition of frost and dew—a moist one retard. This is seen in the fresh cultivation of land when frost is feared, in the irrigation of cranberry bogs, in the wetting of grape vines, and other crops, and thereby the adjacent soil. A full account of these things may be found in Chief Moore's paper read before the Scientific Association which won him his "spurs," and gave him his present high position. A cursory examination of the Experiment Station Record since its commencement to the present time, shows how little attention has been given to this vital question. Even Chief Whitney, astute as he is, fails in all of his writings that we now recall to trace the intimate connection that exists between heat and moisture in their relation to the germination of seeds. We have seen corn planted in the same soil but at different dates vary 24 days in its appearance, and that not attributable to air temperature. As a rule the longer land is broken before planting the longer the period for sprouting of seed. The percolation of the air has cooled and dried the soil.

As a conclusion to the article, the following from the Maine Experiment Station is not without its value. At 1 inch the soil was 2.40° colder than the air; at 3 inches 2.11°; at 6 inches 3.16°; at 9 inches 3.94°.

In Pennsylvania in 1889, where the mean temperature from June to September was 66.19° at surface; at 1 inch that of the soil was 66.71°; at 3 inches 66.51°, and at 6 inches 66.35°, showing very little difference in the heat capacity at different depths. Whether June is their main planting season is not known, but in May '93 the temperature at State College, where these observations were made, was 51.4° and June 68.6°, but the Cornell Exp. Station has placed the best heat for germination of seeds at 74°. A French authority placed it at 59° to 75°. All this leads up to the fact that all seeds have a minimum and maximum temperature, above or below, which they will not germinate and with one at which they do best. Soils retain and lose heat so irregularly that each one has a temperature peculiarly its own. Thus if a certain amount of heat would bring calcareous sand to 100° it would only heat mould to 49°, but it would take the sand 3½ hours to lose its heat, and the mould only 1½ hours. So that any untoward conditions would act twice as fast in the mould as in the sand, a most important consideration for the raising of early vegetables. In your cultivation keep in mind always what it is for, to hasten vegetation. For long growing crops you may cool the soil to retain moisture; for those demanding quick growth that which cools it least, and conserve the water supply is best. And on these different conditions rests the whole, almost, of deep and shallow ploughing. Our brothers of the West have studied this question closer than we, and if we here ever rise to be successful truckers we must, like the famous cook, Soyer, use our thermometers more.

Mardela Springs, Md.

A Patent Egg Tester.

A. L. Van Benschoten, a Center street carriage manufacturer, Danbury, Conn., has applied for a patent on an egg tester, which will test every time. It is in the shape of a magic lantern, lamp inside, with a port hole for the rays to shine through. Protruding from this port hole is a covered shelf upon which the egg is placed and the test is made. The light from the lamp penetrates the egg and demonstrates its condition immediately. If the egg is fresh it is almost transparent, but if bad, it is wholly opaque. The more aged the egg the more opaque. The inventor can test 7,000 eggs per day with his discovery, and guarantees to tell whether the egg is one, two, three or four days old. He will soon offer them to the market.

On a Boer Farm.

A contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who spent six months on a Boer farm, has been relating his experiences, from which we extract the following:—

"The homestead, like all Boer farm-houses, is stuck in the open veldt and built close to a stream bounded on one side by a garden in which grow orange, lemon, citron, peach, apple, and pear trees. The houses are built of red bricks baked in the sun, the spaces between the bricks being filled with mud, which to keep from drying to dust, has to be continually moistened with water. That of Mr. Grundling would not have looked so repulsive had the roof been thatched. As the Boer, however, has no eye for the picturesque, he finds galvanized corrugated iron an admirable substitute. But if the outside was not prepossessing, the inside was absolutely forbidding.

"Wood is scarce in the Transvaal, so the houses are never more than one story high, which does away with staircases; and for boards they find a substitute in dung, which, when well smeared with blood after the dung has been well flattened, makes a long-enduring substitute for Brussels. The aroma exhaled by Boer carpets is not exactly all that could be desired, but as a keen sense of smell is not one of the Boer's strong points he is satisfied with his carpet as he is with his galvanized roof. Another feature of home life for which these people entertain a most lofty contempt is furniture and domestic crockery. All the furniture belonging to my host was unmistakably of home origin; the stool on which I was invited to seat myself while partaking of the Boer national beverage, coffee, having at least two short legs. Cups and saucers, as well as knives and forks, being unknown among these primitive people, I was handed my coffee in a bason. I should have liked a little milk, but milk, although the Boers are a pastoral race, is practically unknown in the Transvaal; and sugar they despise, mainly, I believe, because they understand it is popular in Europe.

"Before I had been at the farm a week I discovered that not only was their mode of life unsuited to the modern ideas of the European, but that the diet from its want of variety was detrimental to health. This was the sort of life I led for six months. Daybreak would find me at the front-door of the farm, by the side of Jacobus as he leaned against the door, sleepily counting his sheep and cattle as they were driven past by his Kaffir herdsmen. Boer farms average from 3000 to 6000 morgen—that is, 6000 to 12,000

acres. Consequently, the farms being about ten miles apart, there is plenty of room for the rearing of live stock. But the flocks are very small. The sheep are subject to a disease called redwater, which the Boers obstinately imagine can be cured by soap and water or tobacco water. A good veterinary surgeon could make a fortune in the Transvaal if the people could be prevailed on to trust to his skill.

"Ten a.m. was the hour for the first meal, consisting of stewed meat and coffee. Then the entire family, consisting of some twenty people, many of them men verging on middle age—for a Boer farmer does not start in business for himself till he is well advanced in years—all set to work to water the garden, smoking Boer tobacco, which is of excellent quality. Idling or riding about would bring us up to 2 p.m., at which hour the household would close doors and shutters, and indulge in a siesta till four. Then smoking and riding about the farm would be resumed till six, at which hour the second meal, consisting of soup and stewed meat, would be served. During the whole of my stay I never saw any departure from this bill of fare. Bacon I asked for; there was none to be had the Boers disliking pork. I bought a joint once from the vrow, but I was glad to return to the stewed meat. Transvaal sheep, when well, gallop about like dogs, and consequently do not show to advantage on the table. I could get no better; the few fowls there were I soon devoured, and although I quickly began to loathe the stewed meat, I had to eat it or starve."

See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8.

The Vansville Farmers' Club.

The Vansville Farmers Club held its monthly meeting April 25th, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Snowden, Laurel. Col. W. S. Powell is the new president and occupied the chair for the first time. Mr. J. D. Cassard acted as secretary. The discussion on agricultural matters was general. The committee appointed to confer with the B. & O. in reference to a local produce daily train to carry products of truck farmers to Washington, &c., reported that the officials had promised to comply with the request—but up to the present had failed to furnish the same.

Experiments made by several members of the club with nitrate of soda mixed with plaster as a top-dressing for grain had proved highly successful.

The question as to what was the best mode of getting vegetable matter on 150 acres of land which had been put in sugar corn for three successive seasons, and on which 50 tons of fertilizer had been used each year, the club advised sowing cow peas and turning under, followed by timothy in the fall and clover in the spring. On the question of how to get rid of garlic the general opinion of the club was that it could only be eradicated by the five-field system, namely, rake up in fall, follow in spring with oats, then wheat and grass seed, and let remain in grass two seasons.

The decision of the club on which was preferable, a three or four field system on land run by tenants, was in favor of the four-field system. Pres't Powell said that the question of establishing a creamery at Annapolis Junction is being considered. He said the canning industry in that locality was declining and it was thought a good cream-

ery could be run advantageously and take the place of the canneries. Mr. Snowden entertained the club and friends at supper.

Health Hints for the Stout.

Stout people should
Vary their occupations as much as possible.
Sleep in well ventilated rooms.
Avoid crowds and close atmosphere.
Bathe freely.
Cultivate mental as well as physical activity.

Not over-eat.
Drink liquids sparingly with meals, freely, one hour before or two hours after meals.

Avoid fatigue.
Avoid sugar and starchy foods.

Fallacy of Poor Breeding.

It is said that in Wisconsin not one colt will be dropped this spring where ten were dropped five years ago. The absence of foals is noticeable all over the country. This state of affairs shows that the shortage of horses will assert itself in a year or two. It should not, however, induce a rush to breed horses except without the exercise of great care and discretion. Farmers and breeders are liable to be misled, and to think the way to make money is to jump in and breed every mare on the farm regardless of breeding, quality, style or purpose. It will pay right now to breed all the good mares to good stallions, but there will be no profit in breeding scrub mares to cheap stallions, for the product will not pay the expense of keep. This country has many well-bred stallions that are now standing at a low service fee, and these are the ones to patronize.

BUYING SHOES FOR SLAVES.

How the Measurement of the Foot was Secured

Columns in newspapers and books of many pages have been written of Southern plantation customs "befo' de wa'," but there is one thing in connection with those days on the Southern Maryland farm which has never appeared in print. It is the way measures for shoes of slaves were taken. In the early fall every darkey on the farm was required to appear before the master on a day designated through the overseer or some old confidential slave to get measured for his winter shoes. A lot of little flat sticks of white pine or any other soft wood convenient had been previously whittled into flat pieces varying in length from eight to fourteen inches. These were placed on the floor and as each of the slaves placed a foot upon one of them a mark was made and then this stick was cut to correspond with the length of the foot. The name of each one of the darkeys was written on his or her measure and the sticks were sent to Baltimore and fitted in the inside of such shoes as were ordered by the owners of the slaves. In those times there was but little steamboat connection, except at prominent points on the rivers and nearly all of the farmers' supplies were carried in sail boats, which navigated the little creeks. The arrival of a vessel with shoes and clothing was an important event. The little sticks sent away would come back inside of a shoe, with another shoe attached to it. Plowing and wheat sowing went on as usual, but when the plowman's back was turned to the water front he cast many an anxious glance over his shoulder to see if the little schooner was bearing up the creek, and

on coming back facing the water he often plowed a crooked furrow while looking over the bushes for the white sail of the boat which was bringing him comforts and something in the way of a break in the monotony of farm work. When the goods were landed, there was a scene never to be forgotten by one who ever witnessed one of them. The crowd gathered pell-mell around. There was no restraint. Each one picked out shoes which they thought should be theirs, and strange to say that but few mistakes were made. If a man, woman, boy or girl got the wrong shoes and pulled out the measure, the mistake was discovered; the strangest part of the whole thing being that while but few, if any, knew one letter of the alphabet from another, after seeing the sticks sent in as their measures they never failed to recognize them on the return.

Purifying Dark Beeswax.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper gives the following directions for purifying dark wax, that may help some of our readers who have desired to know how to do it:

If you have any dark beeswax, put it into a tin or iron boiler, get it as hot as you can without boiling over, pour off in a wooden vessel of sufficient size to hold the wax—a water bucket for a small lot, or a barrel for 100 pounds or more. After you get it into the wooden vessel, add to the wax $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of sulphuric acid to every 50 pounds of wax; let it settle for 30 minutes, and dip off in small vessels for cooling. When cooled it will be of a bright straw color. The acid can be obtained at almost any drug-store at 20 cents per pound. One-fourth pound will purify 50 pounds of wax. Try it, and get from 2 to 5 cents more per pound for your wax.

How Sea-Birds Quench Their Thirst.

The question is often asked, "Where do sea-birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst? But we have never seen it satisfactorily answered until a few days ago. An old skipper with whom we were conversing on the subject said that he had seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, clattering like ducks on

a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles or even further off, and scud for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

How long sea-birds can exist without water is only a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without water for many days, if not for several weeks.—*Golden Days.*

Baltimore Business Directory

Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

Agricultural Implements. Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.

Attorney at Law. Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'ld'g

Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's. Merryman & Patterson, 11 S. Charles

Baltimore Transfer Co. 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

Business College School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles

Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

S. L. Lamberd Co. Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.,

Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

Carriage Builders. Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Bounded Aves.

Chemicals & Fertilizers. R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs Agent. 102 S. Charles St.

Mass. Benefit Ass'n. P. L. Perkins, General Agent Fidelity building.

Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street,

General Directors. Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hack Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street

Cole's Hotel. Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate
Stables. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts

Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

Maltby House. American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.

Hatter. James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

House and Sign Painters. Pole & Wilson,
Sharp and Barnett Sts.

House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.

Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St

Patent Fire Pots. Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers. Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.

Plummer and Gas Fitter. J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

Printers Rollers & Roller Gum. J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St

Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

5th Month. MAY. 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quar. 4 10 25.2 A.M.	First Quar. 20 1 21.0 A.M.	
New Moon 12 2 46.6 P.M.	Full Moon 26 4 56.5 P.M.	
Apogee 8 11 A.M.	Perigee 24 6 A.M.	

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Rogation Sunday,	May 10.
Ascension Day	May 14.
Whit Sunday,	May 24.
Trinity Sunday,	May 31.

A dry May and a leaking June
Makes the farmer whistle a merry tune.

A late spring is a great blessing.

A good nut year, a good corn year.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

SYNEPUXENT CANAL.

We are informed that the River and Harbor Bill now before the Senate contains an appropriation of \$25,000 for prosecuting the work on the inland waterway between the Delaware and Chingoteague Bays. This is one of the most important works now under construction in the State of Maryland, and has been exhaustively treated heretofore in the Maryland Farmer. This canal will open up an immense area of land lying on its course, beginning in the Delaware Bay near Lewes, through Indian, Assowoman and St. Martin's Rivers, Isle of Wight, Synepuxent and Chingoteague Bays, and by inlet into the Atlantic Ocean. It will traverse the State of Delaware, and the eastern coast

of Worcester County, Md. Along the rivers and bays wharves will be built and grain, lumber, stock and all kinds of country produce will be shipped by water transportation direct to Philadelphia, or tapping the Queen Anne R. R. at or near Lewes, going by that route to the markets of Baltimore. Another important and valuable industry will be started, the planting of oysters, as by operating the canal all the waters on this inland route will be thoroughly impregnated with salt, making the best protected oyster beds in the State of Maryland. Ocean City will be on the direct line of the canal, and steamers from Philadelphia can land passengers there in a few hours. The possibilities after the work is opened are immense. The canal is practically complete from Indian River to Chingoteague Bay more than two-thirds of its length, it being only necessary to dredge portions of the bay to get the required depth. The main work is from Delaware Bay to Indian River and the greater portion of this is already done. We understand that the Penna. R. R. has placed an injunction upon the work of the canal at Rehoboth for crossing its track at that point—we hope, however, this will be speedily settled to the satisfaction of all parties

concerned. The canal should be pushed rapidly to completion, and we call the attention of the Representatives in Congress from Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the matter, urging them to unite and see that the appropriation is not interfered with in the Senate. Mr. Miles has made a splendid record for good work done for his constituents and the State, and we urge him to give his influence to pushing the canal, for it will affect the interests of the whole Eastern Shore of Md.

LUMBER MILLS SHUT DOWN.

An agreement has been signed by all the largest manufacturers of lumber in Norfolk, Va., and throughout the State of North Carolina, to shut down their mills for an indefinite time. This move is looked upon as a preliminary one to the formation of a strong association to increase and maintain prices. For a long time the trade has been more or less demoralized by underselling and the cutting of prices generally by a number of mill owners, rendered necessary, no doubt, by the tightness of the money market, and the want of ready cash to meet current expenses. The market has been glutted with lumber, with little or no demand for it, and it has been piled in yards awaiting movement. An immense amount of North Carolina pine is shipped to Baltimore. Recently a demand has sprung up for this class of lumber from the railroads—the B. & O. R. R. in particular has bought largely for repair and new work at its shops—this demand has reduced the surplus temporarily at shipping centres. It is the opinion of the best informed that the mills will not resume operations until the manufactur-

ers are able to obtain better prices for their output. The private mills located in the various counties of our State will now find an increased demand for their product and will be able to realize better prices.

It is said that the demand for fertilizers in the Middle and Western States this spring is largely in excess of that of last year, while the demand from the South has been greater than for several years. The State Agricultural Dept. of North Carolina in its bulletin issued April 28th, says:—"The quantity of commercial fertilizers bought this spring by North Carolina farmers is unprecedented. It is about double last spring's sales and nearly 30 per cent. ahead of any previous year. The total sales aggregate \$2,500,000, nearly all of this money going outside the State. Estimating cotton at 5 cents per pound and averaging the fertilizers at a low cash price, it will require 120,000 bales, or about one-third of last year's entire crop, to pay this year's fertilizers alone. It is a sort of gambling on fertilizers and not true farming. It is a return to the same old policy, which it was hoped was abandoned, which has ruined so many thousands of farmers."

That New Orleans is fast pushing ahead as a leading export market for grain, is evidenced from the fact that during March her grain shipments amounted to 3,424,242 bus.; over eight times as much as was shipped in the same month of 1895. No less than 33 vessels left that port during the month loaded with corn.

RIVERBANK.

This well-known horse farm, formerly owned by Mr. G. O. Wilson, and afterward by Mr. E. H. Wise, has recently passed into the hands of Mr. C. J. Hartman who promises to keep up its reputation as the finest establishment of its kind in our State. The stables are extensive with the very best accommodations for at least 125 horses. At present there are sixty horses in stock, some of them ranking very high in the estimation of experts. The stallion, Judge Fisher, 2.14, stands number one among Maryland bred stallions, while Axall is placed even at a better time than the Judge as the prospect for this season. Other stallions, of great promise, are worthy of more than a passing examination; and there are also many dams on this farm, whose produce have given time in the neighborhood of 2.11 and 2.12. It is probably well known to many of our readers that the stock now at Riverbank were represented at the Timonium Fair last year and carried off thirteen of the fourteen prizes offered for standard harness horses.

Riverbank is an undulating farm of 200 acres and beautifully adapted to stock purposes. Its present owner is enthusiastic in the belief that horse breeding is to be one of the great interests of Maryland in the near future, and we think he has good reason for his belief. The electric influences which are often cited as destroying the horse market only reach a comparatively inferior class of stock, while the demand for first class horses never was more pronounced than at present. We congratulate Mr. Hartman on his beautiful farm, his fine appointments, and his good prospects of encouraging success.

DR. ROBERT WARD,

The retiring State Veterinarian.

Dr. Robt. Ward has been the State Veterinarian for many years, we believe about twelve years, and has been very conscientious in the discharge of all the duties of his trying position. The State of Maryland is of such a variety of soil and climate, from the Eastern Shore to the spurs of the Alleghany mountains, that it presents a field for almost every vicious disease to which stock is heir. The compensation, too, was so small that it could scarcely justify one of such a wide information, such general knowledge, and who kept himself fully up with the times, to give so large a share of his attention to the work as it actually required; and yet, his love of his profession enforced him to meet every demand made upon him, even when not in the direct line of his duty. Returning now to private practice, we are confident our readers can find no one better versed in his profession when they need the services of a Veterinarian than Dr. Robert Ward, of this city.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., send us their illustrated catalogue of threshers and compound traction engines. This company is the pioneer in the United States of specialties in this line, and it would pay our readers in want of such machinery to write them for their complete catalogue.

Reports come from Savannah that the water-melon acreage in Georgia this year shows a decrease in most sections of from 40 to 60 per cent.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Sharpsburg needs a new hotel.

Oakland will have an opera house.

A creamery will soon be started at Annapolis junction.

Strawberries will be shipped from Salisbury about May 15th.

Baltimore by the latest police census has a population of 625,420.

Dr. Ridgely B. Warfield, of Baltimore, leaves for Europe in June.

The oyster season closed April 30th. Now for the soft crab and clams.

Mrs. Thomas Hill has been elected State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Brunswick is enjoying a building boom. Streets are being graded and paved.

Mr. J. Olney Norris has been appointed by the Governor State Game Warden.

Mr. Frank Parlett has been elected county treasurer of Howard county.

Tax rate of Garrett Co. \$1.10 this year, same as last. Taxable property \$4,646,802.

The Republicans will have control of the House of Correction board on May 7th.

Mr. Emory E. Bell has been reappointed tax collector for the third district of Worcester County.

Land com'r W. O. Mitchell has entered upon his duties. Mr. Mitchell succeeds Phillip D. Laird.

Thermometer registered 94° in the shade at Cambridge April 19th. Hottest April day ever known there.

The three new sea lions for Druid Hill Park have arrived, and Gen'l Berry and the children are happy.

Seed oysters are being sent from Swan Point, near Rock Hall, Kent Co., to be planted in York River, Va.

Mr. Robert Crain, Democratic member of the board of supervisors of elections for Baltimore city, has qualified.

The Baltimore City Council by resolution has extended an invitation to the United Confederate Veterans to hold their annual encampment here in 1897.

Mr. Edw. H. Wise has sold his stock farm at Towson to Mr. Chas. J. Hartman, of New York, for a large price.

Not one liquor saloon was open in Salisbury May 1st. The new liquor law passed by the Legislature is very stringent.

After a spirited contest Cambridge has been designated as the place of the bicycle meet to be held July 3d and 4th.

Senator W. Cabell Bruce states positively that he will not be a candidate for Congress from the 4th Congressional district.

Mrs. G. M. Hutton, of Balto., formerly Miss Winans, will take possession of her \$100,000 new residence at Newport, this month.

The Powell fertilizing company and Brown chemical company, both of Baltimore, have gone into the hands of receivers.

The U. S. fish commissioners have placed over 800,000 white perch in Toms Creek, at the Sister's dam, Frederick county.

Mr. Geo. C. Wilkins, general agent of the Penna. R. R. company's lines in Baltimore, has gone on a pleasure trip to Europe.

Judge Lloyd says that liquor ordered in Baltimore and sent to Cambridge C. O. D. would be regarded as a violation of the statute.

The tax rate of Balto. county has been fixed at 80c. on the \$100. \$514,477.28 must be raised to meet the expenses of the county for 1896.

F. H. Dryden, real estate broker, of Pocomoke City, has sold the Essex farm, near Rehoboth, Somerset Co., to T. R. Bradshaw, of Ohio, for \$10,000.

The State Board of Health at a recent meeting appointed Dr. S. C. DeKrafft, Dr. McShane and Architect Hy. Brauns to make new rules for the board.

Among the important acts passed by the late General Assembly was the abolishment of days of grace on notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, &c., &c. This law goes into effect June 1st.

Mr. Littleton F. Dryden, has been appointed superintendent of the new board of immigration. He is the father of State Senator Dryden, of Somerset Co.

A most unprovoked assault was made upon Mr. Archibald H. Taylor, a prominent member of the Balto. bar by B. R. Sheriff, manager for the publishers of the Balto. city directory on April 30th. The attack was cowardly as it was brutal.

R. E. Thomas, measurer of oysters at Cambridge, reports that 448,746 bus. of oysters were shucked there during the season just closed, being nearly 100,000 bus. more than were used last year.

Baltimore's tax rate for 1896 will be two dollars on every \$100 of assessable basis. Last year it was \$1.75. Amount to be raised by taxation \$7,302,141.17.

At the annual meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, held in Savannah, Ga., April 20th. Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Ellicott City, was elected president and Mr. William Hall Harris, of Baltimore, general secretary.

It is reported that the Cuban Junta has bought the steamer Howard Cassard, the queer craft, 225 ft. long, 16 feet wide and 18 feet deep. It is proposed to run her between Tampa and Cuba. She made 18 miles an hour on her trial trip, and Capt. Craig believes she can make 25 miles. All her machinery is under the water line.

It is thought that possibly \$1,000,000 of the appropriation designed for the defense of Baltimore, will be spent this year in harbor defenses. Fort McHenry will be strengthened. Fort Carroll modernized. The main fortifications will, however, be built at North Point. It is estimated that about \$6,000,000 will be required for the adequate defense of Balto.

Col. John K. Longwell, a prominent citizen of Carroll County died at his home "Emerald Hill," in Westminster April 8th, aged 86 years. He was State Senator from his county for 8 years. Delegate to the State Convention in 1867. Author of the Charter of the Western Md.

R. R., and secured its passage by the General Assembly of Md. President of the Union National Bank and the old Westminster Bank for 39 years, and connected for years with all the leading enterprises of Westminster. He was a Presbyterian and belonged to the old Piney Creek Church. Col. Longwell had been a reader of the *Maryland Farmer* for years and was a subscriber at the time of his death.

The Balto. yacht club house at Curtis Bay will be formally opened May 16th, which will be the beginning of the yachting season of 1896. Among the prominent owners of yachts in Balto. are Mr. Frank T. Redwood, F. A. McAllister, Delano Fitzgerald, James Smyser, H. R. Mayo Thom, P. M. Womble, M. Gillet Gill, H. Kingsbury, R. Brent Keyser, Henry Walters, Edw. A. Booz, J. E. Emerson, etc.

Fish Commissioner Thos. Hughlett, Jr., distributed 4,000,000 young white perch fry at Tan Yard Branch, Tred Avon river, Talbot county; at Enreka Mills, Miles river, Talbot county, 4,000,000 at Wye Mills. Wye river, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, 4,000,000 of the young perch; 4,000,000 in Watt's creek, a tributary of Choptank river, Caroline county, and 4,000,000 at Brick Mills. Choptank river, Caroline county.

Mr. Zenus Burns has purchased the Long Point property on Miles River, about six miles from Easton, containing about 85 acres, and proposes to build a summer resort. In addition to the hotel he will erect about 20 cottages this season. The beach is claimed to be the best on the river, and the view is splendid. The cottages will be comfortably furnished and rented for the season. The rates for these cottages will be between \$50 and \$75. Artesian wells are being sunk. Stores will be on the property, supplied with all the necessities for cottagers, etc. Sail boats and naphtha launches will be kept for the use of visitors. It will be a model resort in every respect.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co, Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'g.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

A. W. CLEMENT, V.S.,

STATE VETERINARIAN,

No. 916 CATHEDRAL STREET.

Telephone 2164.

Sow peas at intervals of a week to have succession.

Set out some celery plants for early fall use.

Be sure to plant an acre or so of sweet potatoes this month.

Sow annual and biennial flower seeds during the early part of this month.

Weed and thin out onions, so that the bulbs shall stand two or three inches apart in rows.

Set out cabbage plants on a moist cloudy day, after a good rain. If the day be fair and warm, set them out in the evening and water well.

Plant more corn for roasting ears, supposing that some has already been planted. Plant a small patch every ten days until middle of June, so as to have a succession of this popular dish.

This is the month that gardeners delight in. Sprouts, kale, asparagus, radishes and leaf lettuce should grace every farmers table this month, besides rhubarb in plenty for pies and desserts.

Sow an acre of corn on highly manured land, near your barn, three bushels broadcast, harrow it in, both ways, with some fertilizer and you will soon have rich cutting for soiling your cows at night.

In many sections clover will be in full bloom at the end of this month. Be sure and cut for hay, as soon as a few heads begin to turn brown. Do not, if you can help it, turn your stock on your pasture field, until the clover is nearly or quite in blossom, and other grasses well up.

Be sure and plant among the corn in the richest parts and low grounds, a plenty of pumpkin seed, one or two seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, and every third row of corn; or if drill corn, plant the seed between the corn plants, every 16 or 20 feet in every third row or drill.

We have often called attention to the propriety of planting artichokes, if only one acre for trial. There is no doubt that it is the most inexpensive and profitable vegetable, as a healthy and fattening food for hogs, that can be grown by the farmer. Now is the time to plant this tuber.

Keep the tobacco beds clean and prepare for planting the last of this month if possible. To make tobacco valuable as a crop, the land should be a light loam, made very rich and well prepared. The crop must be planted early, well cultivated, kept free from worms, and topt low and handled carefully.

The last of May those who desire to increase their amount of winter provender, ought to select a portion of land and enrich it and sow millet upon it. If properly sown on good land it is sure to produce well. The seed is good food for poultry, and also is fattening to stock.

Do not turn stock too soon on clover, and when you do, beware of fever in cattle, particularly in wet weather. As some guard against it, be sure to give them plenty of salt and ashes. A hungry ox in wet weather turned on rank clover will be apt to have "cerebro spinal meningitis" and "milk punch" will not save him, if he has drank freely of cold water.

White Shirts

—unlaund-
ered, for
men and
boys, at

63 Cents

Our justly
celebrated
"Great

Wonder"

White Shirt,

at this price, is one of the greatest offerings ever made. It is made of excellent white muslin and has an all-linen bosom, fits accurately and launders perfectly. Send size of collar worn. The price—63 cents—includes cost of mailing. Money refunded, if desired.



Strawbridge & Clothier,

DRY GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,

2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,

Baltimore, Md.

EVERY MILLIONAIRE MADE HIS FORTUNE FROM SOME INVENTION.

Send us sketches of your invention for free opinion of its merit and patentability. Our fees due after patent is granted. To aid and stimulate inventors in their work, we offer \$5.00 for the best invention.

WASHINGTON PATENT AGENCY,

908-914 G. St. N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshans'. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs 1/2 Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Did You Ever Make Money Easy ?

Mr. Editor.—I have read how Mr. C. E. B. made so much money in the Dish Washer business, and think I have beat him. I am very young yet and have had little experience in selling goods, but have made over eight hundred dollars in ten weeks selling Dish Washers. It is simply wonderful how easy it is to sell them. All you have to do is to show the ladies how they work and they cannot help but buy one. For the benefit of others I will state that I got my start from the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write to them and they will send you full particulars.

I think I can clear over \$3,000 the coming year, and I am not going to let the opportunity pass. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others. J. F. C

Buy your SEEDS from the John Bolgiano Company, Fresh, Reliable and Tested, 21 East Lombard St., 3 door West of Light st., Baltimore, Md.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S.C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S.W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE BEST WINTER SITTERS.

BY H. B. GEER.

While winter layers are desirable, winter sitters are not to be despised. Early chickens are desirable, and where one cannot afford to buy an incubator, or does not feel justified in doing so, owing to the limited numbers of young chickens desired, a few hens that can be relied upon to go to sitting as soon as they have laid out a clutch of eggs, should be available.

We have tried all the feather legged breeds, the class of hens most prone to sit, and we are convinced that the Buff Cochins is the most reliable of all in that respect. Hens or young pullets, it matters not, when they get to the end of a litter of eggs, you can count on a sitter. We have had them to go to sitting in December, January and February. In fact they are sure to sit, whether the weather be hot or cold, when they get to the end of the row, so to speak.

The Buff Cochins is not a poor winter layer either. She generally lays 20 to 30 eggs at a stretch, and she will lay them in midwinter just as well as earlier or later.

This good feature of the Cochins—the

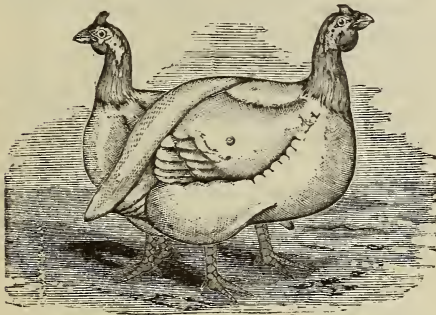
strong sitting instinct that they possess—is highly valuable, as we view it. All our winter sitters are of this class, as well as our early spring sitters.

Langshans and Light Brahams do not compare to the Cochins as winter sitters. The two former breeds will, perhaps, lay more eggs than the Cochin from Thanks givin to Easter, but they will not hatch one-third as many chickens in the meantime.

For a hen that will sit, when a sitter is needed, the Cochin hen can be recommended, Buff Cochin or Partridge Cochin but our choice is the Buff.

Raising hens of this breed is one way of obtaining reliable incubators.

Nashville, Tenn.



The Guinea Fowl.

Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses, in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an inclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nests in some secluded, far away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers.

Young Guineas are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, remind-

ing one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise, but, after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature, by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guineas during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys, such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after the whey has been strained off), bits of hard boiled egg, chopped onion tops, etc., not forgetting that, when feathering up, they require the food little and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more.

Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry, such as hawks, crows, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger, and give the alarm so quickly, and in such shrill and oft repeated tones, that the enemies generally leave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact by all who like a gamy flavor and dark meat, which the Guineas supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceeding rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size.—*Poultry Monthly*.

Onions are a regular delicacy to all kinds of poultry.

Boiled cabbage and potato skins are highly relished by laying hens.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE ROBIN'S EGG.

What was ever so dainty of hue ?
Who can tell, is it green, is it blue ?

Look, little girl.

At this beautiful pearl

Hid in the nest of the robin !

Nay, little girl ! Nay, nay, don't touch !
Wait for a week—a week's not much—

Then come here, and see

What there will be

Hid in the nest of the robin.

What shall you see ? A wonderful sight,
Then, little girl, step light, step light,

That no sound may be heard

By the baby bird.

Hid in the nest of the robin !

Boston Daily Globe.

Blacking mixed with paraffin keeps the leather softer and hastens the process of brightening.

To prevent rust on steel articles, simmer the articles in a solution of carbonate of soda, and then polish.

To have the silk waist match the lining of the jacket of the Spring suit is a necessity of present smart dressing.

The eyes should be bathed every night in cold wafer just before retiring, and they will do better work the following day.

When very tired lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and keep the eyes closed.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying for four hours, pipe clay, powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream.

For stains in matting from grease wet the spot with alcohol, then rub on white castile soap. Let this dry in a cake and then wash off with warm salt water.

One of the prettiest women in London society is said to plunge a towel in very hot water, wring it out, and leave it on her face for half an hour every night before going to bed instead of washing, and this lady has no wrinkles.

The new hats that are tilted over the face at an angle of thirty degrees have been nicknamed, very appropriately, "nose hats," as they conceal almost half of the wearer's physiognomy.

The eyebrows should be carefully washed every day, and a tiny brush and comb used to keep them soft and smooth. They should always be rubbed from the roots to the ends, and never the "wrong way."

The scheme to have detachable collars with shirt waists is a very happy thought of somebody, and the quick popularity of this style of waist attests its general favor. One waist will easily retain its freshness to wear through two collars.

A reminder to the housekeeper perplexed at the moment for dessert fruit before the beginning of the berry season is to use canned apples. These preserve the natural flavor in a remarkable way, and are readily converted into the pies, tarts, dumplings, fritters, sauce, and meringues of the fresh fruit.

It is now over two years since the monogram fan invaded society, but its vogue has grown with time till, like progressive euchre and bicycle, no town seems to be without it. It would almost appear that every American female between the ages of thirteen and thirty was getting or has got a monogram fan.

Buckles of all sorts and sizes will adorn our gowns.

Belts are much narrower than they were last year.

Grass and ecru linens are very smart for shirt-waists.

Sleeves of all thin materials are very elaborately trimmed.

The latest calling glove is cream-colored with narrow black stitching.

All of the smart shirt-waists are made with removable white collars.

The Louis XV. coat increases in fashionable popularity with each succeeding day.

Many of the mohair skirts in novelty weaves have the seams outlined with satin pipings.

Fancy waist, of different material from the skirt, will again be worn during the coming season.

Odd bodices made of bandanna and Turkish handkerchiefs, are becoming useful novelties.

The new sleeves have a drooping appearance instead of standing out straight from the shoulders.

The new skirts show some slight decrease in width, but still stand out at the sides and form godets below the hips.

Some very dainty waists are shown made of white dotted Swiss over green satin, and trimmed with butter lace.

The latest fad in blouses is to have an entire waist of embroidered ecru batiste or "all-over" grass linen—embroidery.

For the Maryland Farmer,

It is a Poor Rule that does not Work Both Ways.

Something for Farmers Wives to think About.

BY AUNT EMILY.

Swelling buds, caterpillery blossoms on silver poplars, and the dainty winglike blooms of the maples come a little later, while one warm day a blue-bottled fly wakes up and comes out of his corner to spread his wings. He lands on a sunny window-pane where he sets up such a buzzing you know he thinks spring has come and he wants to get out of doors to bask in her smiles and bathe in her sunshine, even if it is a little early.

Poor, silly fly! Like the early worm which was eaten by the early bird, which was shot by an early huntsman, he, too, is bound to be cut off before his time by a chilly rain, or by late frost, or by the blue bird come to greet the spring with his sweetest song, up with the dawn.

You can afford to enjoy the spring weather in a leisurely way for some time yet if you only think so. While one has all the time there is, there is certainly no virtue in thinking everything must be done at once, or rushing things through.

It does not pay in wear and tear to be the smartest woman in your neighborhood.

Even as a housekeeper one loses by it. Comfort and health are preferable to too much scrubbing and polishing up—the discomfort of being over-particular.

I am not going to waste my time telling well-informed housekeepers to begin with the closets and store-rooms, taking bed rooms, bath rooms, parlors and living rooms last, in their routine, for that has been dinned into them until the formula is known by heart. But there are a few hints which I want to get in, in time.

Get ready, my dears, to enjoy yourself in a rational way this summer, when the days are too hot for work, and you are bound to be longing for an idle hour. Almost any plan can be worked up to by persons of moderate means, if the plans are not too elaborate.

A wisehead plans for things. A wise little woman knows how. She is capable of self-denial in some things that some other things more desirable may be enjoyed. When one's income is limited, one must make choice of good things, or fritter it away on non-essentials to go without necessities. A most unnecessary thing to do—if one knows how to do the other way.

You would like to get a little vacation this year, wouldn't you? You expect a lot of your relations will come "Cousining" this year as they have done many times before, and you will be tired out by the time they are ready to leave you for their homes in town.

Well, begin now while the crocuses are just waking up to plan for your and Toms' outing later on. Stick a pin in here.

Be sure to include Tom in all your plans, do not leave him to get through the fall somehow, merely because you have perfect trust and confidence in him. It is when good wives are away, that temptations do most beset a man, when they do not feel the tug of home ties, nor its responsibilities. These are homely truths, but worth considering when one is planning for a pleasure which should be mutually shared to make it a perfect success.

It all depends upon the man whether it is

best to take husband into your confidence as to your plans at once. Some women cannot make and carry out a plan, while others are most successful that way. Go about slowly but surely, for going somewhere in haste is like getting married in a hurry, to repent at leisure.

You are looking forward to the summer as to other people's resting time rather than your own, for this is the season when your sister comes from the city to spend the summer with you, and harvest time, and other farm work is so much increase of your work. All the same my dear, plan for your outing in the early fall. A little trip down the bay, or a short visit to the city will *even up matters*; and a change is just as essential to you and your family, as is your sister's outing for her's. What you need is a new point of view, and the things she is tired of will rest you to see, and will also open your mind to new thoughts.

Besides, your Tom needs a rest as much as her Dick, and it is a poor rule that does not work both ways, even among relatives. Go to town early in September and get your outing rest. Take little Bobby and Anna, for children need change of scene as much as their elders; only, if you cannot take them, go without them, for you will get what you can impart to them.

One can get into a rutty way of living anywhere, and that is all the reason why we all need an occasional outing to get out of our "rut," and into something that will cheer us up and make our lives more beautiful all the rest of the year.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Useful Household Hints.

Washing dishes is a fine art if one would only look at it right. So many object to it, and consider it the greatest piece of drudgery they encounter in housekeeping. To make it pleasing, have all the necessary accompaniments of the daintiest kind. A large dish-pan, plenty of mops, and nice crash towels, with soft linen ones to wipe the pretty china and cut glass dishes. To have your glass, even the common tumblers

and glass ware look highly polished, put in a handful of pearline, have the water boiling when you throw it in, and let it stand awhile, until it can bear the glass without breaking, then wipe with a soft linen towel or old napkin, and you will marvel at the beautiful glass dishes. Treat your silver ware that you use every day the same way. Keep ammonia (a bottle of it) on your kitchen shelf for your kitchen sink—nothing takes the place of it—it cuts away all the grease. Now that spring cleaning is staring us in the face, save up all your old newspapers. It polishes up grates, nickel plated stoves, anthracite, and all such, better than any powder or polish. Try it.

SARA H. HENTON.

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An experienced dairyman and herdsman to care for a small herd of Jerseys in eastern part of West Virginia. Address, stating experience and compensation expected,

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25 Prime Young Pigs, Berkshire breed. Eight weeks old.

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Salesmen who will sell Segars. No experience necessary. Dealers must have them with the great inducements offered.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
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FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HILL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON
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Hill's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Dorset as a Sire for Cross-Breeding.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says: Many sheep breeders having flocks of grade Merino ewes are thinking of converting them from wool-bearers to mutton-makers and are considering what cross of mutton breeds is best adapted to their purpose. I have fed a great many lambs of the Shropshire Merino cross and it is often a very satisfactory one. Merino-Southdown is perhaps better. Merino-Cotswold is said by good authority to be too violent a cross. The best thing I have seen is the cross of pure-blood Dorsets on Merino. I have an idea that there must be some very remote kinship between these two breeds which in part explains their happy blending of bloods.

I saw an excellent illustration of this fact one day recently on the farm of Mr.

Chas. Mitchell of this county. Mr. Mitchell has a small flock of pure-blood Dorsets and bred a number of fair grade Merino ewes to his ram last fall. The lambs came in April and May. They have been on grass ever since, but are great lusty fellows, nearly as large as their mothers, and regular little chunks. Some of them weigh 80 pounds already. They are nicely marked in Dorset points, and of course there are no blotched or speckled faces as we see when attempting a cross a dark-faced breed with a white-faced one.

Mr. Mitchell is a lamb shipper and buys, I suppose, an average of 30,000 lambs each year. His judgment of what constitutes a good lamb would therefore be worth considerable. He says his lambs suit him better than any he has seen, and I can agree with him. The quality of wool on these Dorset-Merinos is very fine.

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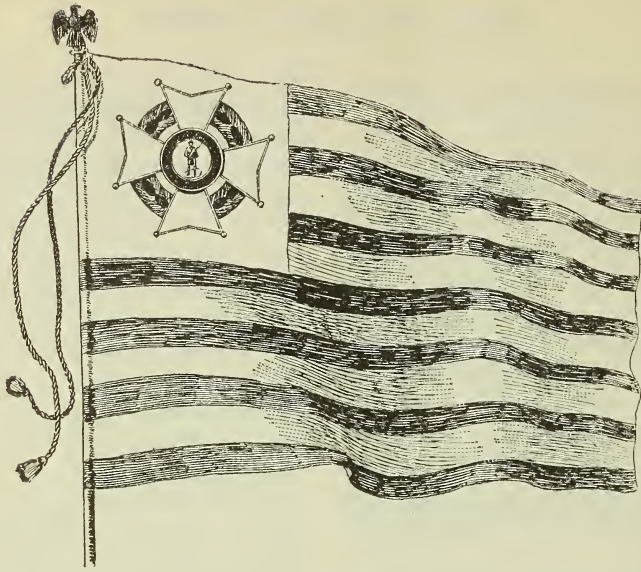
examine the brand (see list genuine brands). For colors use the NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. No trouble to make or match a shade.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



New Banner for the United Sons of the American Revolution and
Sons of the Revolution.

The Congress of the National Society and Triennial Conclave of the Sons of the American Revolution, convened in the Chamber of Commerce at Richmond, Va., April 30th. It was one of the most interesting and important meetings of the Association ever held. Delegations from all over the country were represented. Gen'l Horace Porter, president of the general society called the body to order. Prayer was offered by the chaplain general Bishop Edw. Cheney, of Chicago. Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry, of Richmond, president of the Virginia society, welcomed the visitors. Gen'l Porter made an eloquent reply. Secretary-Gen'l Franklin T. Murphy, of New Jersey, submitted his report. The National Society has now a membership of 7783, a gain of 1905 since last congress. Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, offered a series of resolutions providing for the amalgamation of the society with the Sons of the Revolution—they were unanimously adopted and a committee will be appointed by the general officers of the society to confer with a similar committee appointed by the general officers of the society of the Sons of the Revolution to agree upon a basis for the union of the two societies. A telegram was sent to Speaker Reed, asking him to do all he could to facilitate the passage of the Senate Bill, making an appropriation for the Maryland revolutionary movement. The Congress passed a vote of thanks for the hospitalities extended them by the people of Virginia. The beautiful and appropriate banner designed by William Watkins Kenly, of the Empire State society, which is represented above, was offered at the meeting of the society by Mr. Logan of New York. Mr. Logan in presenting it said that if the society adopted it, the Empire State society would present a handsome banner to the National society. A copy of the flag was placed on exhibition and excited much favorable comment, and would have been adopted, had not the question of amalgamation with the Sons of the Revolution been favorably reported. It being thought best to postpone all additional matters for discussion until after the question of amalgamation was settled. Gen'l Porter was re-elected president, and Messrs. Edwin Shepard Barrett of Mass., Wm. R. Griffith of Md., John Whitehead of New Jersey, Wm. Wirt Henry of Va., and Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A., were chosen vice-presidents. All the other general officers were re-elected.

The flag designed by Mr. W. W. Kenly, as the official emblem of the general society, consists of thirteen alternate blue and white stripes. The cross of the society's insignia is placed in the upper left-hand corner, while the eagle which surmounts the society's badge is placed on the top of the flagstaff.

Money Made In a Minute.

I have not made less than sixteen dollars any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from five to eight dollars a day selling cream, and from seven to ten dollars selling Freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from ten to fifteen dollars a day. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish they will hire you on a salary.

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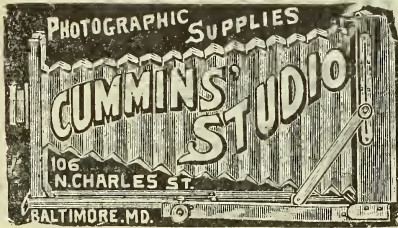
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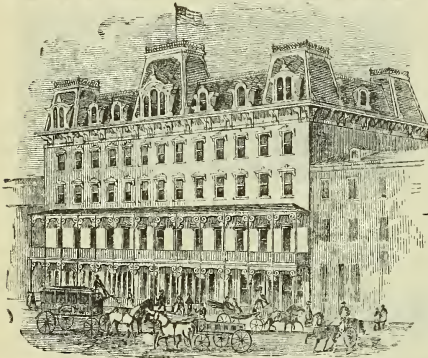
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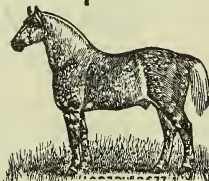
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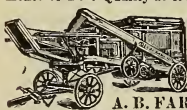
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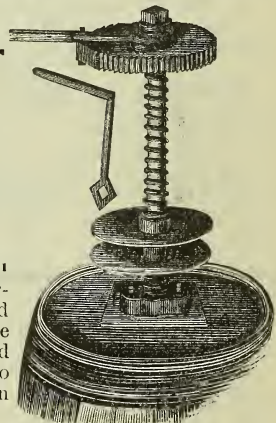
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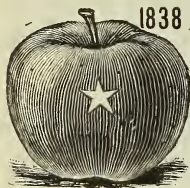
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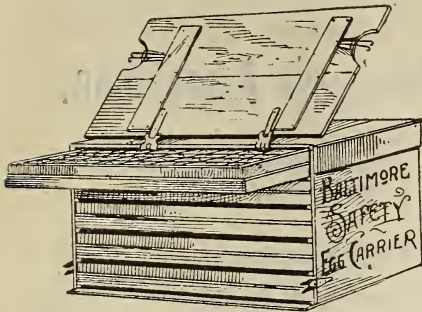
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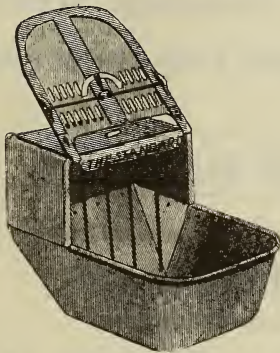
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 **ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT.** 

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OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Rail Roads, &c.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co. are getting ready for a large Ocean City travel this season.

The Seaboard Air Line has given contracts for the building of 275 new freight cars and twelve new locomotives.

It is said that the assessment on the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. for reorganization purposes will be in the neighborhood of \$40 per share.

Bay Ridge summer resort will be opened May 30th. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. is putting the steamer Columbia in first class condition preparatory to the opening.

The Balto. and Ohio repair shops have put in shape within a few months nearly 200 locomotives that six months ago were said to be useless: about 13,000 freight cars and 160 coaches have also been repaired, many of them having been rebuilt.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Philadelphia Monday, 13th April. For the year ending Dec. 3d, 1895, this great road showed by its report that it operated 8883 miles of tracks, of which 3254 are in Pennsylvania. The capital stock has grown from \$3,000,000 to \$857,000,000.

A daily fast freight service, between Baltimore and New York for perishable produce goes into effect May 1, on the line of the B. & O. R. R. Baltimore's produce dealers by this "special" are enabled to market in Philadelphia and New York surplus products grown near Balto. and arriving at night by boats. The special starts from Camden station.

We are advised by Mr. A. J. Benjamin, D. F. & P. A., of Balto., Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., of the putting on of two local passenger trains, one leaving Clayborne at 8.25 A. M., arriving at Berlin at 11.50, and the other leaving Berlin at 1.40 P. M., and arriving at Clayborne at 4.50.

The wholesale market for Southern fruits and vegetables was opened May 4th at Bolton station and will continue daily until locally grown truck takes the place of that from Southern points. This fruit, &c., comes over the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railroad, connecting with the Penna. R. R.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

REAL ESTATE.

250 Farms For Sale. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia Land cheap and productive, convenient to market both by land and water. No panic or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md.

Maryland Farms for Sale.

Farm in Charles Co., 180 acres, 3 miles from Potomac River: three or four steamboats per day to and from Washington. One hundred acres cleared, balance in timber. 200 fruit trees, vines, &c., of different varieties. 2 dwelling houses, large barn stable attached. Corn house, granary, &c. Dairy and pump house well on the property, also springs. Soil sandy loam: splendid for trucks, corn, rye and tobacco Grass fine. Lot of farming implements, tools and some house furniture. Over 5000 bus. of lime has been put on the property. This is a splendid opportunity for a thrifty farmer. Will be sold entire for half its original cost.

Address E.

Box 522

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect April 27, 1896.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 11.05 night.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, x10.30, A. M. (12.00 noon 45 minutes.) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45, 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x 5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x 7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.30, x10.30, A. M., (12.00 M. 45 minutes.) 1.05, x2.40 3.45, 45 minutes.) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 9.39 P. M. daily; Through Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans from Washington. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.00, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.00, 7.10 x10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 4.00, 4.10, 4.35 A. M., 11.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only,) 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.00, 4.10, 4.35, 4.50, 5.10, 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.55, A. M., 6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.55 A. M., 1.35 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, 8.50, (10.50 Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, 3.50 (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.30 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) 9.50 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M. 1.15, night Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.50 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, 8.50, (10.50, stop-stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car,) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily.
x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

W. M. GREEN

CHAS. O. SCULL,

Gen. Manager

Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect November 17, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div.; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah

§9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B & H Division.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H Div.

§4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7.5 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

11:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer SASSAFRAS leaves Balto., Pier 6, Light-st. MON., TUES., WED., THURS., at 3 P. M., (not making round trip on Friday-), leaving Balto. at 2.30 P. M. on Saturdays. Returning, leave Georgetown daily at 6:30 A. M., Betterton 8 o'clock, Buck Neck 9.15, Gales 9.30, stopping at all landings on Sassafras River (Betterton going and returning) except Turner's Creek trip up. Stopping at Turner's Creek Saturdays if possible.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in in effect March 23, 1896.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO RIVER LINES.—5 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian, Dymers and Antipoon Creeks. Saturday trip extended to Milford Haven. Returning leave Chase's at 1 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore 5 a. m.

PIANKATANK RIVER LINE.—5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Jackson's, Milford Haven and Piankatank River. Returning, leave Freeport at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday, for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Sunday for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

24 South Street.

Gen'l. Manager.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway. NORTHVENUE ASTATION, BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line. Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's', Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St. wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. daily. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. Freights cheaper than by rail. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.**

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queens-town, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday, calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued at all points on the Southern Railway system. Wayfreight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S, 205 East Baltimore street.** **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.,**

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

MERCHANTS AND MINERS

TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

PORPROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

Daily and Sunday (except Saturday) 4 P. M. Passenger Accommodation Unequaled; Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,
Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.
General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

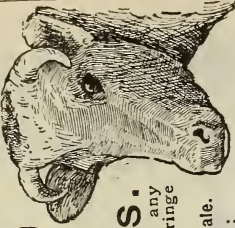
New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt despatch and **LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL** are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.

For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,
204 Light St.



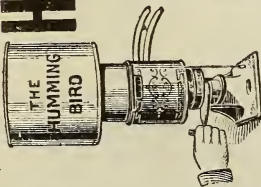
HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the **CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.** The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** as a condition of sale. **SEND FOR CATALOGUE** and any desired particulars.

GENERAL OFFICES:
74 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

BRANCH OFFICES:
ELGIN, ILL.



Maryland Agricultural Co.,
Special selling agents,
32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Make Cows Pay.



Twenty cows and one **SAFETY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR** will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no separator. Sell five cows; the money will buy a separator and you save cost of their keep, while the butter you make sells for two cents more per pound. Send for circulars. Please mention this paper.

P. M. SHARPLES,
Rutland, Vt. West Chester, Pa.,
Omaha, Neb., Elgin, Ill.



PINE BLOODED Cattle
Sheep, Hogs, Poultry
Sporting Dogs. Send stamps
for catalogue, 150 engravings
N. F. BOYER & CO.,
Coatesville, Pa.



LARGE SALES

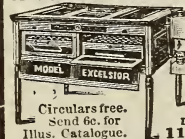
Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS
IN 1894.

Send for a description of **THIS FAMOUS BREED**, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.



INCUBATORS
IMPROVED
OLENTANGY
BROODERS ONLY \$5.00
SEND 4 STAMPS FOR
DESCRIPTION AND TESTIMONIALS
ALSO BREEDER OF 40 VARIETIES OF
HIGH CLASS POULTRY IN HOUSES
TO RAISE POULTRY
FOR PLEASURE
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DON'T FAIL
SEND TO G. S. SINGER
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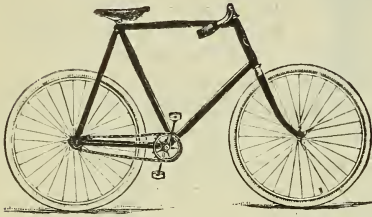
HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM -



With the **MODEL**
Excelsior Incubator.
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**
114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMER,
50 cents per annum

LARRIMORE,



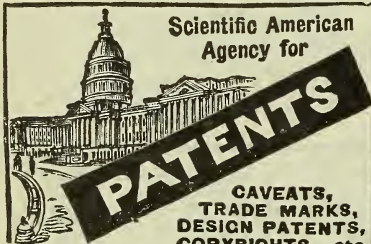
HIGH GRADE, \$75

We Work from Your Specifications.

THE LARRIMORE CO.

Factory and Salesrooms,

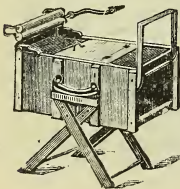
102 TO 106 EAST PRATT STREET.



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MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
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Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a
year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.



The Rocker Washer

has proved the most satisfactory
of any Washer ever placed upon
the market. It is warranted to
wash an ordinary family washing
of 100 PIECES IN ONE
HOUR, as clean as can be
washed on the washboard. Write
for prices and full description.

ROCKER WASHER CO.

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Liberal inducements to live agents



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VERMIFUGE

25¢ SAVED MY LIFE

The old-fashioned and always reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 614 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine

FOR CHILDREN

that it was fifty years ago.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not keep it, send 25c. for one bottle to

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

This Is Striking.



H.M.O.P.

The Climax Gas Apparatus is the latest modern development in gas lighting. Suitable for any House, Hotel or Institution City or Country. With these wonderful improvements gas is produced at 65c. per 1000 cubic feet and is brilliant, smokeless and clear. Equal to city gas at half the cost. You can use the Welsbach Burner with it and do cooking, laundry work, heating, pump your water, etc. We make a special apparatus for lighting towns, etc. Can supply fuel gas at 25c., (also suitable for Welsbach Burners.) or illuminating gas at 65c. Come and see our apparatus. All work warranted to prove satisfactory and trial allowed before payment.

C. M. KEMP MFG CO.,

Telephone 1518. Guilford Ave. and Oliver St

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED IN 1851.

Has paid to Policy-holders over \$35,000,000.00.

The new plans of the Company are brief, clear and liberal. Life and Endowment Policies have endorsed upon them definite Cash, Loan and Paid-up values, and in case of lapse, insurance is extended without action on the part of the insured.

The new 10 20 Term Plan furnishes protection at a low price, and grants valuable privileges in case a change is desired to some other form of insurance.

Active and intelligent men wanted as agents, with whom liberal contracts will be made. Desirable territory now open.

CHALRES W. JACKSON, General Agent for Maryland, 210 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

THERE IS NOW BEING STARTED by the New-York Life Insurance Company an organization to be known as

THE NYLIC

embodying an absolutely new and unique method of compensation by which men of integrity, ability and energy, WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, can NOW make Life Insurance their business, and secure a Definite Income continuance throughout life.

For particulars apply direct to the Company,

JOHN A. McCALL, President,

346 Broadway, New York City.

We will send the

IRRIGATION AGE,

the pioneer Journal of its kind in the world, and the

MARYLAND FARMER

to any address one year for 90 cents.

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A BOX POST FREE

Containing the above five preparations of

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VASELINE SOAP,
invaluable for the toilet.

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for the lips, pimples, blotches, etc.

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superior to all cosmetics.

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for rheumatism, sore throats, etc.

PURE VASELINE,

for constant use in the family.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS.

This Box and the Maryland Farmer one year for only 75 cents. All postage pre-paid by us.

Good for old subscribers who
are paid up to the current year,
or who send the amount due
and 25 cents additional.

Good for all new subscribers
sending us 75 cents.

Our arrangements are with the manufacturers and our subscribers will be sure of getting the genuine article. Send in your subscriptions. Postage order, or one cent or two cent postage stamps when the sum is less than one dollar.

Address **MARYLAND FARMER**, Box 532, Baltimore, Md.

THE GOTTSCHALK CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

PROPRIETORS.

POINTER
Maryland Rye.



Choice Northern Crown
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN,

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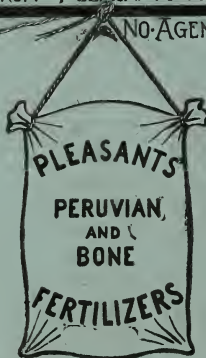


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